

1. 4 photos of Augusta H. Teller

2. 3 photos of Edward Teller (Dr), 4 negatives

3. 1 Chart of unknown significance

2. One to Baltimore 7-11-50 ash

formerly in possession of  
Capt E. B. 11-26-51  
Ret'd 1-10-52 ab. Destroyed  
1-14-52 RSH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON Envelope  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-1-03 BY AUC6029 DBL/TC/G/A  
984188

100-308-1A

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MAR 16 1950	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Date Received 5-25-48

From AEC Security  
(Name of Contributor)

Los Alamos, N.M.  
(Address of Contributor)

By   
(Name of Special Agent)

Is De Returned Yes ( )  
No (X)

b7C

Description: 4 photos of Augusta Harkanyi  
Teller

File No. 100-308

on Envelope  
12-1-03 AUC6029BCE/TCG/DG  
984188



**Z13151**

AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER

100-4287

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DATE 12-1-03 BY AUC60290BCE/TCG/06

984188

Ag. 100-308-1A(1)



Date Received 5-22-50

From \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of contributor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of contributor)

By  \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent) b7C

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No (X)

Description: 3 photos of Dr. Edward Teller,  
full length; 4 negatives

File No. 100-308

One photo to Baltimore  
7-11-50 ush

12-1-03

984/88

on Envelope  
AUG 02 9 08 CE / TC / 106

100-308-1A (2)



Dr. EDWARD TELLER

Taken May, 1950

ag-100-308-1A2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE

12-1-03

BY

AUC60290 BCE/HCHPC

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DATE 12-1-03 BY AUC60290BCE/TCE

984188

DIRECTOR, FBI

May 4, 1948

SAC, EL PASO

EDWARD TELLER  
SECURITY MATTER - C

EDWARD TELLER, Physicist at The University of Chicago, is under contract to the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico as a consultant. In connection with his duties as a consultant, TELLER is a frequent visitor to Los Alamos and has spent practically the entire summer months for the past two years at Los Alamos. It is understood that his status as a consultant at Los Alamos is to be continued and that in all probability, he will be at Los Alamos for a period of at least three months this coming summer.

From information contained in the files of the Security Office, AEC, at Los Alamos, it appears that the Bureau has conducted considerable investigation of TELLER and his wife, AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER. It further appears that this investigation has reflected some derogatory information concerning TELLER and his wife, mainly the fact that the possibility exists that TELLER may have at one time taught in Communist Workers School in New York City.

In view of TELLER'S importance to the Atomic Energy program at Los Alamos and his frequent and long visits to this installation, it is being requested that the Bureau furnish the El Paso Office with copies of the complete investigations conducted of both TELLER and his wife. These investigations were conducted under a 116 classification, however, it is also believed that the New York Office has also conducted investigation of either TELLER or his wife, or both, under a 100 classification.

Security Matter-C cases have been opened by the El Paso Office on both TELLER and his wife for the purpose of assembling all available information concerning them with the thought in mind of possibly recommending security index cards on them in event the facts developed warrant such action.

For assistance in identifying TELLER and his wife, the following is furnished:

EDWARD TELLER, Born 1-15-08, Budapest Hungary, and was naturalized 3-4-41 at Washington, D. C., under certificate #5081872.

AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER, Born 4-30-09, Budapest, Hungary, and was naturalized 3-4-41 at Washington, D. C., under certificate #5081871.

100-4383  
cc:100-4287  
RBH/lbf  
100-4282

RECORDED - 100-4383

12-1-53

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RECORDED - 100-4383
MAR 3 1 1950
JW



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 22, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, El Paso

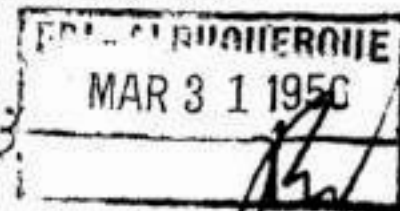
SUBJECT: CINRAD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-1-03 BY AUC602-98B/KCG/OG

EDWARD TELLER was employed as a physicist by the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico from April 1, 1943 to January 31, 1946, when he returned to his duties at the University of Chicago. He was, however, retained as a consultant by the University of California at Los Alamos, and in this capacity visits Los Alamos at frequent intervals, and usually spends a large part of each summer at Los Alamos consulting with the Theoretical Division. He is presently at Los Alamos and will be here until September 20, 1948 when he returns to his duties at the University of Chicago.

TELLER's wife, AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER, was employed by the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico as a computer in the Theoretical Division from August 26, 1943 until January 31, 1945, and from August 22, 1947 to September 23, 1947. Mrs. TELLER usually accompanies her husband whenever he is in Los Alamos, and may on occasion in the future be hired to do some computing work for the University of California, however she is not retained as a consultant and no agreement between her and the University exists.

Investigation of TELLER and his wife was conducted by the Bureau under the case entitled "EDWARD TELLER - 3, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT" and "AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER, - 3, aka, Augusta Mary Teller, Augusta Schutz Harkanyi, Mrs. Edward Teller, Augusta Mary Schutz, AEA". In connection with the investigation of Mrs. TELLER the New York Office submitted a report dated November 17, 1947 which reflected that confidential informant   had determined that one EDWARD TELLER had been on the roster of teachers at the Communist Workers School, New York City in 1941, teaching political economy, Marxism, Leninism and the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This school is directly operated by the Communist Party for the education of party members. Subsequent to determining the above New York Office contact seven confidential informants who were questioned concerning whether or not the EDWARD TELLER connected with the Atomic Energy program was identical with the EDWARD TELLER who taught in the Communist Party School in New York. A picture of TELLER was shown to these informants in an effort to identify or eliminate TELLER as being identical with the TELLER who taught at the Communist Party School. It was noted that in 1941 and early 1942 that the EDWARD TELLER connected with the Atomic Energy program was teaching at Columbia University in New York City. Of the informants

Copy



Director, FBI

July 22, 1948

interviewed five advised that they did not recognize the EDWARD TELLER whose photograph was shown to them, and could not identify him as being the same as the EDWARD TELLER who had taught in the Communist Party School. Two of the informants advised that the face was familiar but they were unable to give any information concerning him or to identify him as being identical with the TELLER teaching in the Communist Party School.

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The Albany Office interviewed and showed the picture of the EDWARD TELLER connected with the Atomic Energy program to Confidential Informant [redacted] a highly confidential and reliable source, who advised that he recognized the photograph of EDWARD TELLER as that of a man he saw on various occasions at the headquarters of the Communist Party Workers School on 13th Street, New York City, New York, during what he recalled was the early part of 1942. [redacted] also declared that he recalled having seen this individual somewhere else contacting officials of the Communist Party, or in connection with Communist Party activities, but could not recall the exact place. The informant was unable to state the name of the person whose photograph he was being shown. He advised that the individual in the photograph came to the Workers School and visited in the office of the office of the School Director, whom [redacted] first recalled as [redacted] a Communist Party official, but later he stated he did not believe the School Director was [redacted] and could not recall definitely who it was. [redacted] further stated that these visits apparently were for the purpose of conversing with the School Director. He did not know what connection, if any, that the person in the photograph had with the Communist Party but assumed from his visit, as described above, that he was working for the Party. [redacted] could not, however, identify him as being a teacher or having lectured at the Workers School.

It is further noted that the informants interviewed by the New York Office were particularly question as to whether or not the EDWARD TELLER teaching in the Communist Party School was also employed or teaching in a University in New York. None of the informants recalled this as being the case.

It is further noted that considerable investigation was conducted by both the New York Office and the Chicago Office in interviewing associates and acquaintances of TELLER who were well acquainted with him at the time he was teaching at Columbia University in 1941 and early 1942. None of these persons could recall his being engaged in any teaching activity outside the University and in fact the majority of them were emphatic to the extent that he did not engage in any outside teaching activity.



Director, FBI

July 22, 1948

In a report submitted by the Washington Field Office under date of May 3, 1947, in connection with the above mentioned investigation of TELLER, it is noted that the Washington Field Office obtained from a confidential source a list of individuals that was in the possession of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. It is not known whether this list of individuals are members or are merely on the mailing list of this organization. The name of Dr. EDWARD TELLER appeared on this list. No other identifying data was set forth in the list.

The city directory for Washington, D. C. for 1940 and 1941 indicated the name Dr. EDWARD TELLER residing in Washington, as being the one apparently identical with the Dr. EDWARD TELLER presently engaged in the Atomic Energy program.

A list was also obtained from a confidential source, which list was in the offices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and carried the title "members list". Exact significance of this list is not known. An investigation has reflected, however, that this list may only have been a mailing list. This list included the name EDWARD TELLER, 2610 Garfield Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and identified him as a teacher with telephone No. Columbia 6955. Inquiry made during the neighborhood investigation revealed that the EDWARD TELLER connected with the Atomic Energy program was the only Dr. EDWARD TELLER who had resided at this address. This particular organization is listed as one of the Communist Front organization by the Attorney General.

The files in the Washington Field Office reflects that a membership list of the "League of Women Shoppers", Washington, D. C. contained the following "TELLER, MRS. EDWARD (AUGUSTA HARKING), 3511 Davenport Street, N.W., Emerson 8172". In this connection it was noted by the Washington Field Office that the Personnel Security Questionnaire of TELLER listed his wife's name as AUGUSTA, and further that [redacted] of the Davenport Terrace Apartments, advised that EDWARD TELLER resided at 2511 Davenport for less than one year. b7C

The same source of information revealed that the following name appeared on the active indices of the "Washington Committee for Democratic Action": "TELLER, MRS. EDWARD, 2610 Garfield Street, N.W.".

In 1941 the "League of Women Shoppers" was allegedly infiltrated with known Communists and Communist sympathizers.

It is to be noted that in connection with the investigation conducted by the Bureau of both TELLER and his wife, that their associates and acquaintances all advised that they both are loyal to the United States and Anti-Communist. They further stated that TELLER does not believe

Director, FBI

July 22, 1948

in the dissemination of Atomic information at this time in view of the uncooperative attitude of Russia who he feels will never cooperate in the proper control of Atomic Energy.

In a report submitted by the Chicago Office dated May 5, 1947 in connection with the investigation of EDWARD TELLER it is noted that he has been considered by the Chicago Office as being cooperative with Agents of that Office.

It is further noted that on April 11, 1947 EDWARD TELLER advised a Special Agent of the Chicago Office about a letter that he had received from [redacted] in Hungary. This letter praised the Russian occupation of Hungary, and suggested that TELLER should come to Hungary and see for himself the conditions there. TELLER informed the Agent that this person was the only member of either his own or his wife's family who had ever shown any tendencies other than Anti-Communist or Anti-Russian. TELLER furnished the letter in question to the Chicago Field Office. On one occasion TELLER told a Bureau Agent during the interview that he believed in the group plan for the control of Atomic Energy but doubts that it would be successful in such international control, because he did not believe that Russia would accept it. He further advised that he considered Russia at the present time to be the only real source of danger to World Peace. He said he believed that everything should be done by the United States to counter such danger. b7C

EDWARD TELLER was born January 15, 1908 at Budapest, Hungary. He was naturalized on March 4, 1941 at Washington, D. C. under Certificate No. 5081872. His wife was born April 30, 1909 at Budapest, Hungary and was naturalized on March 4, 1941 at Washington, D. C. under Certificate No. 5081871.

No further investigation in this matter is contemplated by this office.  
**Closed.**

RBH:adl  
100-2968

cc - 2 San Francisco  
1 - 116-385  
1 - 116-3838  
1 - 100-4383  
1 - 100-4287 ✓  
1 - 100-4332



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**BUREAU**

FILE NO.

**NY**

**116-798g**

**WDR**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/13/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/15-20; 3/3-6/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin: 0;"></div>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3, aka, Augusta Mary Teller, Augusta Schutz Harkanyi, Mrs. Edward Teller, Augusta Mary Schutz</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>AEAE</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 116-13757.  
Bureau letter to New York. 1/30/48.  
Report of SA  1/16/48, New York

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**DETAILS:**

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of the Physics Department, Columbia University, advised that Dr. EDWARD TELLER had the following teaching schedule while at Columbia University:

During the Spring session of 1940 he had classes at nine, ten and eleven o'clock on Mondays and Fridays and at eleven o'clock on Wednesday. During the Winter session of 1941 and 1942 he had an eleven o'clock class on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and classes at two, three, four and five o'clock on Mondays and Fridays.

The circular announcing the courses for the Workers School for 1941 and 1942 was reviewed at the New York Public Library and failed to reflect a teacher by the name of EDWARD TELLER in its listing of courses. The bulletin of the Workers School does not give the schedule of courses and the instructors.

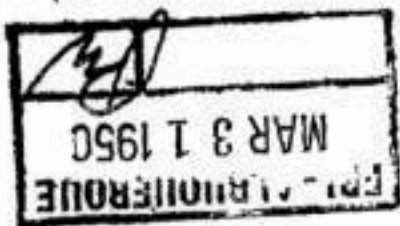
Confidential Informants  and  were again contacted and were displayed a recent picture of Dr. EDWARD TELLER furnished by the Bureau in an effort to identify him as identical or not identical with the EDWARD TELLER who taught at the Workers School during 1940-1941. The informants were not able to make an identification.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px;">5</div> Bureau  3 - New York (1 - NY 116-768)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">                     116   3153   6                 </div>
		FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
		APR 5 1948
		CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE ROUTED TO <div style="background-color: black; width: 50px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>



100-308-4



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100-427-4

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-4-03 BY 60290 BCF/TCG/DA

[redacted] of Physics, Columbia University, advised that he had known Dr. TELLER for approximately ten years. He stated that he knew of TELLER's foreign background and stated that he regarded him something of a liberal thinker in politics, but had no knowledge of his being associated with Communism or the Workers School while in New York. He stated that Dr. TELLER was extremely interested in physics and he doubted whether he would have time to devote himself to any outside activities. He stated that TELLER was, in his opinion, rather emotional and changeable and that it is possible that he might have become interested or followed Communism for a period of time but it is questionable in his opinion, whether or not he would possibly have had the background to teach technical courses on Marxism or the history of the Soviet Union.

[redacted] who was an [redacted] of the Los Alamos Atomic Energy Project and who was a [redacted] of Dr. TELLER at that institution, stated that he did not recall that TELLER had any Communistic sympathies or tendencies. He stated that he was a devoted family man and that other than his family, his sole interest was in theoretical physics. [redacted] stated that it was unbelievable to him that he would have any interests outside this field, although he did know that TELLER had been active in the atomic scientists group discussing disposition of the atomic bomb and its international control. [redacted] stated that while he did not know definitely whether TELLER had any outside teaching work while at Columbia, in his opinion, was highly improbable.

[redacted] and Dr. I. I. RABI were both re-interviewed and advised that they knew of no outside teaching activity or interests on the part of TELLER or his wife while in New York. Dr. RABI stated that Dr. [redacted] of the Physics Department would possibly be acquainted with Dr. TELLER.

[redacted] upon interview stated that he recalled TELLER and was acquainted with him socially as well as through their general business association. He stated that he knew of no Communist connections or interests on the part of TELLER and regarded him as a loyal citizen.

- RUC -

NY 116-4988

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1948 at New York are as follows:

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[redacted]

Former Confidential Informant [redacted]

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10p. 4287-4

M

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**BUREAU**

**AL** FILE NO. **116-3388**

**NY**

REPORT MADE AT <b>ALBANY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/28/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/21/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 116-13757  
Bureau letter to New York. 2/16/48  
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Albany. dated 1/15/48

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**DETAILS:**

At Burlington, Vermont

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] a highly confidential and reliable source, advised on viewing the photographs of DR. EDWARD TELLER, that he does not further recall this person beyond the data previously reported by the writer from this source in referenced report dated January 15, 1948

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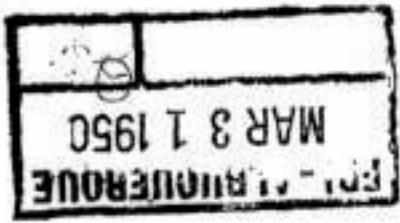
b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">116-3388-7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APR 5 1948</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE</p> <p>ROUTED TO [REDACTED]</p> </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (AMSD) 1 New York (116-4988) 2 Albany		



100-328-5



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*[Handwritten signature]*

100-42875

12-4-53 AUC60290BCE/TC0106

AL 116-3588

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED], whose true identity is known to the Bureau.


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DATE 10/10/01 BY 60322 UCBAW~~

100-4287 5  


# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**Bureau**

FILE NO.

**116-4183**

REPORT MADE AT <b>San Francisco</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/5/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/4,5/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> - blw
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER</b> <b><del>EDWARD TELLER</del> - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>AEA A</b>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**REFERENCE:**

13757

Bureau File 116-2713  
 Bulet to New York City 12/8/47  
 New York letter to Bureau 12/31/47  
 Seattle letter to San Francisco 1/9/48  
 New York letter to Bureau 2/16/48  
 Bulet to New York 2/28/48

**DETAILS:**

AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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 [redacted] a source of undetermined reliability but a person of apparent responsibility and one who is employed in a responsible position, was shown the most recent photograph of EDWARD TELLER, enclosed with New York letter of February 16, 1948. [redacted] advised that he was unable to positively identify the photograph as being the same person who taught at the Worker's School in New York City during 1941 and 1942. He further stated that for the past seven years, he has been actively engaged in the hotel business and that his position required him to meet approximately one hundred people a day and that his mental picture of individuals whom he has met would make it almost impossible for him to identify the photographs of any one person whom he could positively identify as being related to a particular situation or circumstance. He further advised that his own personal experience in relation to identifying individuals through their photograph, has been such that he would not place a great deal of reliability upon his mental recollection of any one person. He further stated that he was unable to recall the name or identity of any other individual who was with him during his attendance at the Worker's School; that his recollection of the circumstances connected with his attendance, was very hazy, and that the only possible value that he could be, and he expressed a willingness to cooperate in any way to identify EDWARD TELLER who taught at the Worker's School, would be to see TELLER in action, moving and talking, and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">                     116-13153-8                      FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION                      U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE                      APR 5 1948                      CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE                      ROUTED TO                 </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 - Bureau <u>AMSD</u> 2 - San Francisco		

9-828-021

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DATE 12-1-03 BY 60290 BCE/TCU/DK**

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100-4227-001



116-4183

he believed that under these circumstances, his recollection of TELLER would be aided.

- R U C -

116-4183

SOURCE SHEET

[redacted] is [redacted] former [redacted] of the [redacted] San Francisco, California, now [redacted] for the Investigation of Water Pollution, State of California, State Building, 22nd and Grove Street. Oakland, California, telephone Twinoaks 3-2166. In 1941 and early 1942, [redacted] was a confidential informant for the FBI in New York City, bearing the symbol [redacted]. He was considered unproductive and was discontinued in May of 1942.

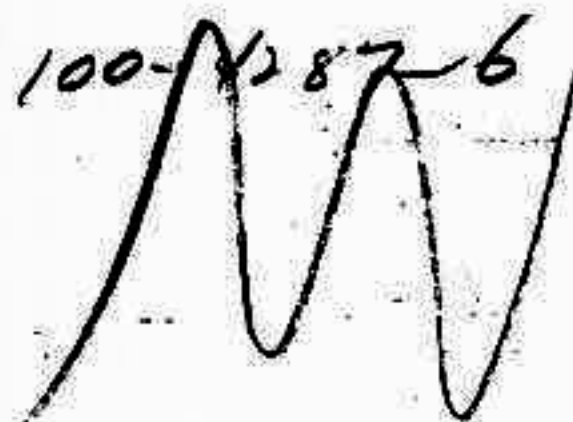
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100-4287-6

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

N. Y. FILE NO. **116-4988**

KW

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/16/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/29-31/47; 1/2,5,10,12/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3, aka, Augusta Mary Teller, Augusta Schutz Harkany, Mrs. Edward Teller, Augusta Mary Schutz</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>AEA - R</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

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**Reference:** Bureau File 116-13757  
Report of SA  New York,  
11/17/47  
Bureau letter, 12/8/47  
New York letter to Bureau, 12/31/47  
Report of SA  Albany, 1/10/48

b7C  
b6

**Details:**

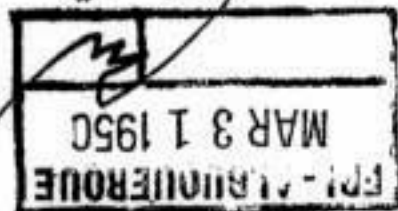
Review of the Bulletin of the Workers School, New York City since 1941 reflects that EDWARD TELLER was one of ten persons teaching history of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and was one of eight persons teaching Marxism and Leninism. The telephone directories for the New York area for the period of 1940 through 1948 were checked and reflected only one listing over this period for one Mrs. E. TELLER, 461 West 44th Street, who upon interview advised that her husband's name was not EDWARD TELLER.

Confidential Informants  and  who were previously contacted at New York, were recontacted and in each instance a photograph containing the description of Professor TELLER was displayed to them. However, neither individual was able to identify TELLER either by name or by picture as having been associated with the Workers School in New York during 1940 and 1941.

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT  <b>5 Bureau</b>  <b>3 New York (1 - NY 116-768)</b>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">116-4988-9</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>  <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">APR 5 1948</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE</div> </div>
		ROUTED TO
		FILED
		FBI - LK - 7-11-47 - 900M - 4825

100-308-7



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-00 BY 6060290BCE/KC/100

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100-4287-7



NY 116-4988

Confidential Informant [ ] was also exhibited a picture of Professor EDWARD TELLER, together with his description, but was unable to identify him. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that the picture of Professor TELLER looked familiar, but was unable to identify him by name and was unable to recall where or what circumstances Dr. TELLER was seen under.

Confidential Informant [ ] also advised that Dr. TELLER's face was familiar, but was unable to recall where he had seen him. Informant stated that it was felt that TELLER was not among the group teaching at the Workers School during 1940 and 1941. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] was unable to identify Dr. TELLER.

R. U. C.

NY 116-4988

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants referred to in the report of  
SA [REDACTED] New York, 1/16/48, are identified as follows:

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Former Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

100A4287-7



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **116-3336 B.J.**

REPORT MADE AT <b>ALBANY, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/15/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/7/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <span style="float: right;">b7C</span>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ASA - E</b>

**Reference:** Bureau File 116-15757  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ New York letter to Bureau 12/31/47  
 Bureau letter to New York 1/6/48  
 Bureau letter to Albany 1/14/48

**Details:** AT BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] a highly confidential and reliable source, advised that he recognized the photograph of EDWARD TELLER, employee's husband, as that of a man he saw on various occasions at the headquarters of the Communist Party Workers School on 13th Street, New York City during what he recalls was the early part of 1943. b2  
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[REDACTED] also declared he recalls having seen TELLER somewhere else contacting officials of the Communist Party, or in connection with Communist Party activities, but cannot recall the exact place. He did not know this man's name. He advised that when TELLER came to the Workers School he visited in the office of the School Director whom [REDACTED] first recalled as [REDACTED], Communist Party official, but [REDACTED] stated he did not believe the School Director was [REDACTED] and could not recall definitely who he was. [REDACTED] further stated that these visits apparently were for the purpose of conferring with the School Director. He did not know what connection, if any, the employee's husband had with the Communist Party, but assumed from his visits as described above that he was working for the Party. [REDACTED] could not however identify him as having lectured or taught at the Workers School. b2  
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RUC

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (AMSD) 1 - New York (NY file 116-766) 2 - Albany		<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b> U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE <b>APR 5 1948</b> CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE ROUTED TO [REDACTED]



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-03 BY 60290/UC/MLG

AL 116-3386

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

[redacted] is [redacted] whose true identity is known to the Bureau

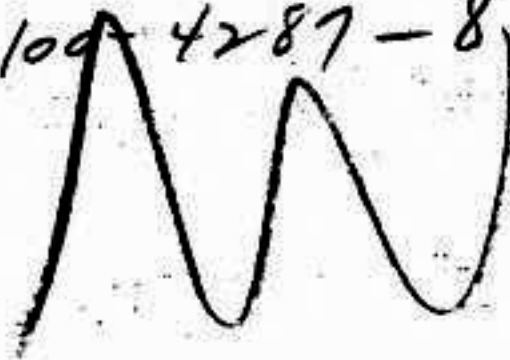
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100-4287-8

A large, dark, handwritten squiggle or scribble that resembles a stylized 'M' or a series of connected 'W' shapes, positioned below the handwritten text.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

**AL** FILE NO. **116-3598** **BY**

REPORT MADE AT <b>ALBANY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/10/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/7/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:** Bureau file 116-13757  
New York letter to Bureau, 12/31/47  
Bureau letter to New York, 1/8/48

**DETAILS:** At Burlington, Vermont

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that she recognized the photograph of EDWARD TELLER, employee's husband, as that of a man she saw on various occasions at the headquarters of the Communist Party Workers School on 13th Street, New York City, during what she recalls was the early part of 1942. She also declared she recalls having seen him somewhere else contacting officials of the Communist Party, or in connection with Communist Party activities, but cannot recall the exact place. She did not know this man's name. She advised that when he came to the Workers School he visited in the office of the School Director whom she first recalled as [redacted] a Communist Party official, but later she stated she did not believe the School Director was [redacted] and could not recall definitely who he was. She further stated that these visits apparently were for the purpose of conferring with the School Director. She did not know what connection, if any, the employee's husband had with the Communist Party, but assumed from his visits as described above that he was working for the Party. She could not however, identify him as having lectured or taught at the Workers School.

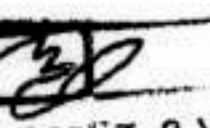
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (AMSD) 1 New York (NY file 116-768) 2 Albany		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;">                     116-3598-11  <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>                      U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  <b>APR 5 1948</b>                      CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE                      ROUTED TO [redacted]                 </div>



100-308-9

  
MAR 3 1 1950  
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100-4987-9

AL 116-5388

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

One copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office for completion of the file there to reflect activities of Professor TELLER from 1939 to 1942.

100-4287-9

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. 116-4988

LC/DES

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/17/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/10, 11, 13, 14, 15; 11/9, 12, 14/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3, also known as: Augusta Mary Teller, Augusta Schutz Harkanyi, Mrs. Edward Teller, Augusta Mary Schutz</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:** Bureau file 116-13757.  
Bureau letter to Washington Field, 9/12/47.  
Teletype to Bureau, 10/15/47.  
Bureau teletype, 10/20/47.  
Philadelphia letter to Bureau, 10/24/47.

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**DETAILS:**

New York City, advised that the employee resided in  from October 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942, at which time she left a forwarding address of Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago.  stated that he knew of nothing concerning the employee except that she was the wife of Professor E. TELLER, presumably of Columbia University.

of the above address, resided there during the TELLERS' stay and knew nothing unfavorable about them.

of the Graduate Faculties, Columbia University, and formerly chairman of the Physics Department in 1940, 1941, and 1942, advised that Professor TELLER was a visiting professor of Physics in the summer sessions of 1940, and was highly regarded for his teaching ability. As a result, when Doctor I. I. RABI was given a leave of absence in the scholastic year 1941-1942, Professor TELLER was recommended to replace him and taught during part of this year at Columbia University. Professor TELLER, up to that time, had been at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Doctor RABI advised that he had met Professor TELLER in 1929 at the University of Leipzig. Doctor RABI was a teacher there and EDWARD TELLER

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT  ⑤ - Bureau 2 - New York		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100%;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>116-4988-12</span> <span>12</span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>                          U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  <div style="font-size: 1.5em; margin: 5px 0;">APR 5 1948</div> <b>CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>ROUTED TO</span> <span>FILED</span> </div> </div>
		<p><i>Supervisory sheet reorganized</i></p> <p><i>general letter copy of report</i></p>



100-308-10

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EST. ALBUQUERQUE  
MAR 3 1 1950

NY 116-4933

was a student. He added that TELLER has since become an outstanding Physicist, and is one of the most important contributors to the process of making the atom bomb. He stated that he has kept in touch with him since TELLER's arrival in the United States in about 1935, as a refugee and knows nothing unfavorable concerning him.

In connection with the investigation of Professor TELLER, in May 1947, under this same program, it was determined from Bing and Bing, Realtors, 119 West 40th Street, New York City, managers of 434 West 127th Street, New York City, that the TELLERS were excellent tenants.

It was also determined from Confidential Informant [ ] that one EDWARD TELLER had been on the roster of teachers at the Communist Workers School of New York City in 1941 teaching Political Economy, Marxism, Leninism and the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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This school is directly operated by the Communist Party for the education of party members.

In view of the above information and since the employee's husband was in New York City in 1940 and 1941, the following confidential informants of known reliability were interviewed:

Confidential Informant [ ] advised the Bulletin for 1940 of the Workers School reflected a teacher named EDWARD TELLER but no background information was set out which would identify him with Professor TELLER. He vaguely recalled this EDWARD TELLER and felt that he could either identify or eliminate Professor TELLER if he had a photograph and description. He was unable to identify the photograph of Professor TELLER.

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Confidential Informant [ ] recalled an EDWARD TELLER who was a professor in some way connected with Communism, but does not remember specifically in what way he was connected. When a photograph was exhibited to him, he recognized the face and stated that he had seen Professor TELLER somewhere, probably at the Workers School but could not be positive as to the exact place or circumstance.

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Confidential Informants [ ] and [ ] were contacted with negative results.

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Professor TELLER's photograph was exhibited to Confidential Informant [ ] and [ ] who advised that they did not know him.

NY 116-4983

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that an EDWARD TELLER of Washington, D. C. received \$279.13 from "Credit Suisse", a bank at Zurich, Switzerland on June 26, 1940 through the Riggs National Bank at Washington, D. C. The purpose or significance of this payment is unknown.

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that in March and April 1944, five credit inquiries had been received concerning Mrs. AUGUSTA H. TELLER, and that she had a satisfactory rating. The addresses shown were 3723 South Kimbeck Avenue, Chicago, and Post Office Box 1663 Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The records of the New York City Police Department were checked against Professor and Mrs. EDWARD TELLER with negative results.

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100 f 8 19



A hand-drawn sketch of a waveform, possibly a sine wave, with a peak labeled '100'. The waveform is drawn with a solid line. To the right of the peak, there is a label 'f' and a label '8'. Further to the right, there is a label '19'. The waveform appears to be a single cycle of a sine wave, starting from a baseline, rising to a peak, and then falling back to the baseline.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **116-9664**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/23/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/13, 14/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>LWD:DH</b></div>
TITLE <b>AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER - 3 aka AUGUSTA MARY TELLER; AUGUSTA SCHUTZ HARKANYI; MRS. EDWARD TELLER, AUGUSTA MARY SCHUTZ</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file number **116-13757**  
Bureau letter dated September 12, 1947

**DETAILS:**

**AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**REFERENCES**

State Department, advised that she has known the employee since 1935 stating that she is acquainted with the employee through the employee's husband. She advised that their loyalty was beyond question and that they were trustworthy and considered them to be very stable people. She stated that she knew of no derogatory information concerning the employee nor did she have any information as to the employee's being a member of any organization while residing in the Washington area. She stated that neither the employee nor her husband had any political tendencies and that her associations with the employee consisted of contacts with the wives of other scientists. She further advised that she considered the employee to be very solid and considered her to be a loyal American citizen with no foreign tendencies.

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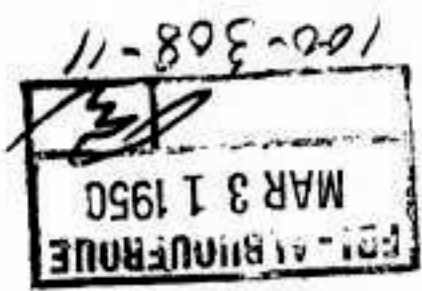
Dr. FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDE, National Bureau of Standards, advised that his family and the employee's family have been socially acquainted since 1935 and that he considered the employee and her husband to be very hospitable people and that they were in the habit of entertaining other scientists in their home. He stated that he considered them to be very loyal Americans and that her husband had an important part in the Atomic Energy Program based upon the Smyth report which was made public just after the close of World War II. He also advised that he knew the employee and her husband to have been supporters

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT  <b>5 - Bureau</b> <b>2 - Washington Field</b>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>116-13757-13</b>  <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>  <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>  <b>APR 5 1948</b>  <b>CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE</b>                  ROUTED TO <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"><b>WVW</b></div> </div>

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE  
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WFO 116-9664

of the Allied cause during the War and that they were not pro-Russian or pro-Communist. However, he stated that they are interested in World Affairs and that they read many international books, but that they do not belong to any political party. He also advised that he had read articles in the "Atomic Scientist of Chicago" written by the employee's husband. Dr. BRICKWIDE furnished the information that he had been a member of the New York Group of the New York Group of Atomic Scientists and said that he got out of this organization when the group began to deal in political matters and were trying to influence legislation. He stated that it was his opinion that the New York Group was somewhat related to the Chicago Group of Atomic Scientists, but that he knew very little about their activities. He also stated that it was his understanding that the employee's husband was a member of the Chicago Group of Atomic Scientists.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD

[redacted] Northwest and [redacted], Northwest, advised that the applicant and her family resided at 2610 Garfield Street, Northwest for several years from 1935 to 1940. They stated that they had never had occasion to visit them socially but knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the employee's character, reputation, or loyalty to this Government. They also advised that they knew of no organization to which the employee may have been a member.

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[redacted] of the Davenport Terrace Apartments, [redacted] advised that the employee and her family resided in apartment [redacted] for less than a year in 1939 or 1940. She stated that the apartment has changed hands twice since then and that no records were available for the employee's period of tenancy. She stated that she recalled that they did not mix with any of the tenants and other than that she remembered nothing about them. She further stated that none of the tenants residing in the apartment house would know the employee or her husband.

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[redacted], no relation of employee, all of [redacted] Virginia, advised that they knew of nothing derogatory concerning the employee or her husband and that the employee and her husband formerly owned the property at 4533 North 32nd Road, where they resided for approximately two years during 1941 and 1942. They all stated that they had heard nothing concerning disloyalty on the part of the employee or her husband and considered them to have had a very good character and reputation while residing in that neighborhood.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, reflect that an investigative report dated October 26, 1943 regarding this



WFO 116-9664

employee showed that she was considered loyal and trustworthy and that no derogatory information was developed by that agency.

The indices of the Washington Field Division reflect that the employee's name is on the indices or mailing list of the League of Women's Shoppers and also on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist" for June 1947, published by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, lists EDWARD TELLER (employee's husband) as a member of the Editorial Board of this bulletin.

Information on file in the Washington Field Office also reflects that the name of EDWARD TELLER was listed in the indices or mailing list in 1940 of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. The only Dr. EDWARD TELLER listed in the 1940 Washington Directory resided at 1610 Garfield Street, Northwest. He was also listed in the indices or mailing list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

#### CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

The records of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency failed to reflect any credit rating for the employee.

The records of the Metropolitan Police Department reflect no records pertaining to the employee or her husband.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

The following confidential informants of the New York Office were shown a photograph of Dr. EDWARD TELLER and advised that he was not known to them:

Confidential Informants [REDACTED]

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Subject TELLER was interviewed by Agents of the El Paso Division in January 1949 concerning his being identical with the EDWARD TELLER who was listed on the 1941 roster of the teachers of the Workers' School. TELLER at that time emphatically denied that he was identical with this individual and stated he had absolutely no background or qualifications which would entitle him to teach any such subjects as those listed by the Workers' School. He stated that he had been in New York on numerous occasions for a few days at a time but that he had only been there twice for any extended periods. The first occasion was when he taught summer school at Columbia University in the summer of 1939. He returned to New York City in September 1941 and taught at Columbia University from September 1941 until June 1942. Also at that time he worked with ENRICO FERMI on the early stages of the Manhattan Project.

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[REDACTED] (S)

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office made available a list of individuals which list was in the possession of the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. It was not known whether this list of individuals was a list of members or merely a mailing list of this organization. The name of Dr. EDWARD TELLER appeared on this list, but no other identifying data was set forth on the list.

The Washington Field Office also obtained a list from a confidential informant from the office of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which carried the title "Membership List." The exact significance of this list is not known. Investigation has reflected, however, that this list may only have been a mailing list. This list included the name of EDWARD TELLER, 2610 Garfield Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and identified him as a teacher with Telephone # Columbia 6955.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action is listed as a Communist Front organization by the Attorney General.



The files of the Washington Field Office reflected that a membership list of the "League of Women Shoppers," Washington, D.C, contained the following:

"TELLER, MRS. EDWARD (AUGUSTA HARKINO), 3511 Davenport St., N.W., Emerson 8172."

The same source of information revealed that the following name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action:

"TELLER, MRS. EDWARD, #2610 Garfield Street, N.W."

Dr. TELLER was interviewed concerning his connection with the above-mentioned organizations in January 1949. As far as the Washington Committee for Democratic Action is concerned, TELLER stated in so far as he could recall he had never heard of such an organization and certainly had never been a member of such organization. He stated he had resided at 2610 Garfield Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., but that he was at a complete loss to explain how his and his wife's name came into the possession of this organization. He also stated that he does not recall that either he or his wife ever received any correspondence from this organization. TELLER at this point volunteered the information that his wife had been connected with and even might have joined an organization called the "League of Women Shoppers," or some such name, and he was not happy about her connection with this organization as it seemed to be connected with labor, but that he had not paid any attention to it at the time. He stated Mrs. TELLER's connection with this organization might also explain how their names and addresses got into the list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

TELLER advised that he had never been a member of an organization called the "United American-Spanish Aid Committee" and that he did not recall any organization by that name. He stated, however, that he could not say that he had never heard of the organization, as his sympathies at that time were with the Spanish Loyalists, as he was not in favor of the Fascists control extending into Spain through the interference of Germany and Italy in the Spanish Civil War. He continued that HAROLD UREY was in Washington at that time and was active in the support of the Spanish Loyalists. TELLER said that he might have heard of this organization through UREY and that it might have been through UREY that his name became connected with the organization. He stated that he does not recall ever contributing anything to any organization for aid to Spain but that he might have done so due to his sympathies at that time.

During this interview, TELLER stated that he wanted to go on record as saying that he had absolutely no sympathy or connection with Communism or Russia. He stated, however, in fact, that Communism and its principles were contrary to his

own ideas on Government. He continued that he was deeply concerned about the war situation because of the attitude of Russia and that his fear about what the present tension or what the war might result in led him to lay aside his work at the University of Chicago for a year or so and to return to Los Alamos to assist in the Atomic Energy program. He stated that he felt in returning to Los Alamos he did not want to be in the position where he felt he could not read anything about Russia or Communism or Communist publications as he wanted to know as much about the developments in Communism and what was going on in Russia. Further, he did not want to be placed in the position where he could not associate with his friends who had definite political views or if they were sympathetic towards Communism, as he did not discuss his work and Atomic Energy with anyone who was not cleared for such discussion.

On February 14, 1950, Mrs. AUGUSTA TELLER was interviewed concerning EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS who has admitted Soviet Espionage activities. She advised at that time that in the latter part of November 1945 she had made a trip with FUCHS and [redacted] and [redacted] to Mexico City. She also stated in November 1947, at which time FUCHS was back in the United States he had had dinner at her home on two occasions in Chicago, Illinois. b7C

Dr. EDWARD TELLER was also interviewed concerning FUCHS on February 14, 1950, at which time he advised that he had first met FUCHS at Los Alamos in 1944 and that he had had some business and social contact with him during the time FUCHS was at Los Alamos. TELLER stated that he was in England during the summer 1949 and that he saw a lot of FUCHS at that time. He stated FUCHS had met him at the American Embassy in London shortly after TELLER's arrival in England and that later they had official contact at Harwell. One evening during TELLER's stay at Harwell, he had spent several hours with FUCHS at FUCH's flat.

The records of the Office of Administrations, University of Chicago, reflected a letter dated January 30, 1946 from [redacted] for the Institute of Nuclear Studies to [redacted] University of Chicago, which said in part - "...Dr. EDWARD TELLER is recommending Mr. TEF HALL to me as a very good prospect for a graduate student in physics here. He has been working with TELLER in Los Alamos and his interests are already directed toward the fields in which the Institute will specialize." b7C

THEODORE ALVIN HALL has been identified as a Soviet Espionage Agent while at the Los Alamos Project.

THEODORE ALVIN HALL gave the name of EDWARD TELLER as a reference at the time he applied for Federal Security Agency Fellowship #2218 on December 18, 1949. In a letter dated January 24, 1950, EDWARD TELLER stated that he had been acquainted with HALL for a few years both in the Los Alamos Laboratory and



as a graduate student in Chicago and generally recommended HALL for the fellowship.

[redacted] For Weapon Development, LASL, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was interviewed concerning HALL on July 5, 1950, at which time he stated that he had had dinner at HALL's home in Chicago about one year ago and that at that time he had observed the Communist literature in HALL's home. He mentioned this fact to HALL and HALL replied that one had to look into both sides of all questions. [redacted] stated that he had seen HALL in Chicago on a number of occasions since 1946 and that he got the impression that HALL might be somewhat sympathetic towards Communism. He stated that he could not recall any specific statements that HALL made which contributed to this opinion. He added that HALL was studying under Dr. EDWARD TELLER at the University of Chicago and that he believed that TELLER had mentioned to him that HALL had made some pro-Communist remarks around the Laboratory at the University. He stated that he did not recall exactly what TELLER had said in this regard and that he would prefer that the Agent discuss the matter with Dr. TELLER. b7C

Bureau letter to Chicago dated October 17, 1946, captioned "CINRAD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R," advised that an extremely reliable foreign source advised in October, 1946 that the Soviet Government had decided to gain information concerning the Atomic Bomb from various U.S. Citizens engaged in Nuclear Physics. A list of such names were supplied to the Czechoslovakian Agents working under the Soviet Union and the name of EDWARD TELLER appeared on this list.

When advised of this fact by Agents of the Chicago Office, TELLER stated that he was constantly concerned about the possibility that attempts might be made to obtain secret information from him and that his concern was increased by the fact that members of his family were still in Hungary, which he considered to be under the control of Russia. On this occasion he requested that any information indicating any of his associates were friendly toward Russia be supplied him so that he could avoid any scheme which would have as its objective the obtaining of secret data from him. He was advised of the Bureau's policy concerning such matters.

[REDACTED]

The report of SA [REDACTED] at Chicago, dated May 5, 1947, reflects that on April 11, 1947, Dr. EDWARD TELLER voluntarily contacted SA [REDACTED] of the Chicago Office and advised that he had recently received a letter from his wife's [REDACTED] in Hungary and suggested that TELLER should come to Hungary and see for himself conditions there. TELLER informed SA [REDACTED] that this person was the only member of either his or his wife's family who has ever shown tendencies other than anti-Communist or anti-Russian. b7C

It will be noted that TELLER did not give the name of his [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at the time he contacted the Intelligence Office at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in October 1944, although he did give the name of another brother-in-law who was in Hungary at that time. b7C

During the interview with EDWARD TELLER by Agents of the El Paso Office at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in January 1949, TELLER volunteered the information that he had known one LADISLAUS TISZA, aka, Laszlo Tisza, since they were boys together in Hungary and that he had attended school with him in Latzig. In about 1931 or 1932, the government of Hungary was semi-Fascist with some Communist element active in the country. TISZA, who was a physicist, and student by nature, joined up with the Communist element, being of the opinion that it was either a question of joining the Nazi system or the Communists and being Jewish, he felt he could not side with the Nazi element. Shortly after this time the Hungarian Government outlawed Communism and as a result, TISZA was arrested for working for the Communists. He was actually caught while transmitting messages for the Communists. After serving several months in jail, TISZA was released.

Following his release from jail, TISZA found it impossible to get any kind of position in Hungary, so TELLER, knowing of his sympathies towards Communism, recommended him to a Russian Physicist by the name of LANDAU, whom TELLER had met on one or two occasions prior to that time. Through LANDAU, TISZA obtained a position at Kharkov University, Kharkov, Russia. According to TELLER, TISZA remained in Russia for a year or two. TELLER next saw TISZA in 1936 and TISZA was no longer sympathetic towards Communism as he had decided that his ideas towards Communism and the system he had seen in Russia were two entirely different things.

TELLER stated that he next saw TISZA in 1940 or 1941 when TISZA came to the United States and lived with TELLER for a period of about two months in Washington, D.C. TISZA later obtained a position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. TELLER concluded that he was as sure as anyone could be that TISZA is no longer interested in Communism and, in fact, is definitely against it.

During the same interview, TELLER advised that he was closely acquainted with one DEAN BURK in Washington, D.C., from 1935 to 1941, at which time BURK was employed as a biologist at the Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. TELLER stated he did not know whether BURK was ever a member of the Communist Party but that BURK would have clear-cut Russian sympathies and was always supporting the foreign policy of Russia. BURK was particularly strong in his defense of Russia's entering into a pact with Germany in 1939. TELLER stated that he felt that BURK is a straight-forward honest individual even though he is sympathetic towards Communism, would not do anything to injure the United States.

Subject TELLER is at the present time very outspoken against Russia, which appears strange in view of TELLER's position in the Atomic Energy set-up and in view of the fact that his and his wife's parents, as well as other relatives, are presently in Hungary under Russian domination.

During all the time that TELLER has worked at Los Alamos, he has made frequent trips away from the Project and was in New York City on a number of occasions during the latter part of 1944 and the first part of 1945 during the same period that DAVID GREENGLASS and THEODORE ALVIN HALL were being recruited as Soviet Espionage Agents.

On July 5, 1950, Mr. FREDERIC DE HOFFMAN, Alternate Assistant Director for Weapon Development, LASL, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was interviewed concerning THEODORE ALVIN HALL. At the conclusion of this interview, DE HOFFMAN was asked if he had heard anything that would indicate that any employees at Los Alamos had relatives who were presently in Communist dominated Europe and that if there was any indication that the Russians had put any pressure on these relatives in an effort to obtain Atomic Energy information. After the names of two or three employees at Los Alamos had been mentioned, DE HOFFMAN volunteered the information that Dr. EDWARD TELLER's parents were presently "over there."



He was asked whether TELLER had ever mentioned how his parents were getting along and whether they had been mistreated in any way. DE HOFFMAN stated that although the Russians must know that EDWARD TELLER holds a high position at the LASL, there had been no indication that they had treated TELLER's parents any differently from anyone else in Hungary. He made the statement that TELLER's situation was "...pretty much of a mess" and added that TELLER's [redacted] had been employed by the American Embassy or American Consulate in Hungary as a [redacted] after the war and that the Russians did not have much use for anybody who worked for the Americans. DE HOFFMAN did not elaborate further and in view of his close friendship and business association with TELLER, the matter was not pushed further. b7C

The Washington Field Office is requested to obtain all available information from the State Department concerning the [redacted] Dr. EDWARD TELLER who is supposed to have been employed by the American Embassy or Consulate in Hungary [redacted] TELLER of which the Albuquerque Office has any record is [redacted] whose address in 1944 was [redacted] b7C  
[redacted] Hungary.

The New York Office is requested to advise how reliable it considers the identity of Dr. EDWARD TELLER by LOUIS BUDENZ. New York is also requested to advise how much information was furnished to BUDENZ prior to his making this identification. The New York Office is also requested to exhibit photographs of Dr. EDWARD TELLER to ELIZABETH BENTLEY to determine whether she can identify him as being engaged in Communist or Soviet Espionage activity.

No information has been obtained which would in any way identify the EDWARD TELLER who was on the roster of teachers for the Workers' School in New York City in 1941, except the two informants who have identified him by photograph as being identical with the EDWARD TELLER presently employed at Los Alamos.

It is suggested that the New York Office might through some pretext interview other people known to have been teachers at the Workers' School in 1941 in an effort to identify and locate the EDWARD TELLER who was supposedly teaching there at that time.

The Bureau is requested to advise the New York Office whether such action should be taken.

The Los Angeles Office is requested to determine from the [ ] b2 [ ] the exact circumstances under which Mrs. TELLER is supposed to have stated that she and EDWARD TELLER were members of the Communist Party. It should be determined whether this informant would under any circumstances consent to have the TELLERS confronted with this information in the event the Bureau should later authorize an interview with the TELLERS.

There is enclosed herewith to the Baltimore Office one full-length photograph of EDWARD TELLER taken in May, 1950. This is an excellent likeness of TELLER. The Baltimore Office is requested to exhibit this photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to see if he can identify this photograph as the EDWARD TELLER who taught at the Workers' School in New York City in 1941.

It is recalled that LADISLAUS TISZA was investigated under the character "Loyalty of Government Employee." The Albuquerque Office is not aware of the results of this investigation. It is suggested that in the event TISZA has, in fact, refuted Communism, that he might be able to furnish information as to whether Dr. EDWARD TELLER had Communist sympathies during the time TISZA knew him in Hungary and later during the time TISZA lived in TELLER's home in Washington, D.C., in about 1940 or 1941.

The Bureau is requested to advise the Boston Office whether TISZA should be interviewed concerning TELLER.

Reference is made to Chicago letter to the Director dated January 19, 1949, in captioned case, with which copies of pertinent serials concerning Dr. and Mrs. TELLER were forwarded to the El Paso Office. It appears from the files of the Albuquerque Office that only the last nine reports pertaining to Mrs. TELLER were received by the El Paso Office and later forwarded to Albuquerque.

The Chicago Office is requested to furnish the Albuquerque Office with copies of the other serials mentioned in the first part of referenced letter.

Director, FBI

7/25/50

SAC, Los Angeles

DR. EDWARD TELLER

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT-EMPLOYEE

SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Albuquerque letter dated 7/10/50, requesting that [redacted] b1  
[redacted] be contacted for information regarding Dr. EDWARD TELLER and wife. (S)

(S)

(S)

The Butte Office is not being requested to conduct this investigation set forth in reference letter and this matter will be handled when the informant returns to Los Angeles in about three weeks.

GCR:JLB  
100-32612

cc: Albuquerque (100-308)

100-308-26

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Brackets + Para. 3 remains  
Classified Per OGA Letter Dated

12-9-93-4-03

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Albuquerque

DATE: July 26, 1950

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD TELLER  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE  
SECURITY MATTER - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-03 BY 60302-40BCE/TCG/DC

Reference is made to Albuquerque letter dated July 10, 1950, captioned as above, summarizing the results of the investigation of Dr. Teller to date.

All offices are directed to afford this investigation continuous attention and to utilize all logical investigative steps in an effort to ascertain whether or not subject is a member of or sympathetic toward the Communist Party. Since the subject presently holds the position of Assistant Director for Weapon Development at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, it is imperative that he be identified or eliminated as being the same individual whose name appears on the roster of teachers for the Workers' School in New York City in 1941.

With respect to the suggested lead set forth in reference letter for the New York Office to interview, under suitable pretext, other people known to have been teachers at the Workers' School in 1941, the New York Office should afford appropriate consideration toward locating former teachers who it is believed might be able and willing to furnish the desired information.

Concerning the suggested lead to interview Ladislaus Tisza, the attention of the Boston Office is called to the fact that there is presently pending an investigation of Tisza under the caption, "Laszlo Tisza, wa. Ladislaus Tisza, Internal Security - R," Boston file 100-24063. The Boston Office is directed to immediately complete the investigation of Tisza as suggested in Bureau letter dated June 13, 1950, at which time an opinion as to the advisability of interviewing Tisza concerning the basis for the allegations against himself should be forwarded to the Bureau. At the same time, an opinion should be furnished as to the advisability of interviewing Tisza concerning his knowledge of the subject Teller. Therefore, until further advised by the Bureau, the present suggested interview with Tisza concerning Teller should be held in abeyance pending the completion of the investigation of Tisza.

All offices receiving copies of this communication should afford immediate attention to the outstanding investigation which remains to be conducted in this matter.

cc - Baltimore      cc - Los Angeles  
cc - Boston        cc - New York  
cc - Chicago        cc - Washington Field

100-308-27

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **116-423**

REPORT MADE AT <b>RICHMOND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/2/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/1/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
TITLE <b>EDWARD TELLER - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT APPLICANT</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Applicant purchased home at 4533 N. 32nd Road, Arlington, Virginia in March, 1941. Moved away shortly afterwards and rented house until last year when it was sold to present occupants. Only one neighbor in this neighborhood was here in 1941, and she recommends applicant and family as reputable. Claimed applicant had something to do with atomic bomb project in New Mexico. Thinks she picked this up from present tenants who were advised of this by real estate agent at time sale was going through on applicant's house. No credit or criminal data on applicant or wife at Arlington, Virginia.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Washington Field Office teletype dated 4/30/47.

**DETAILS:**

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AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

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advised that applicant and wife purchased the home at 4533 North 32nd Road in the Spring of 1941. They with their two children lived there for several months until applicant was transferred by his employer to another part of the country.  was not certain but was of the opinion that applicant was employed at that

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div></p> <p style="text-align: center;">COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p><b>5 - Bureau</b></p> <p><b>2 - Richmond</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b></p> <p><b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b></p> <p><b>APR 5 1948</b></p> <p><b>CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE</b></p> <p>ROUTED TO <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">FILE</span></p> </div>
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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

DATE 12-3-03 BY A460240BCE/TCG/DG

RH 116-423

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time by the Government. She stated that applicant and his wife were very nice neighbors, of good character and reputation. She stated that applicant was an accomplished pianist and spent most of his free time playing this instrument. She stated after they moved from this address, they rented the house until last year when they sold it to [redacted] and [redacted] who presently occupy it. She advised she had heard that applicant was employed on the atomic bomb project in New Mexico during the war. She could not recall where she had heard this, but thought it was from [redacted] further advised that she is the only one living on this street who was here when the applicant resided here.

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised they purchased the home at this address from applicant but never seen him as the deal was handled through real estate agencies. They said that at the time the sale was going through, the applicant was in New Mexico, and one of the real estate agents mentioned that applicant was working on the atomic bomb project there.

CREDIT DATA

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[redacted] Potomac Credit Bureau, 1024 N. Irving Street, advised she had no record of applicant or wife, AUGUSTA TELLER, in her files. [redacted] advised that the tax record reflected that applicant purchased the house at 4533 N. 32nd Road in March, 1941.

CRIMINAL DATA

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[redacted] Arlington County Police Department, advised the files of her office contained no record for the applicant or his wife, AUGUSTA TELLER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**BUREAU**

FILE NO. **116-1643**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5-3-47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4-24, 30-47; 5-1-47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>JTL/vda</b>
TITLE  <b>EDWARD TELLER - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT</b>

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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Applicant born January 15, 1908, Budapest, Hungary. Employed as visiting professor, Department of Physics, George Washington University September, 1935 to September, 1941. Superior states applicant of unquestioned loyalty and outstanding in field of physics. Neighborhood investigation revealed nothing derogatory. Reference recommends highly stating applicant of unquestioned loyalty. Previous investigations conducted by this office reflect applicant's wife carried as member of League of Women Shoppers for 1941 and also carried on active indices of Washington Committee for Democratic Action same year. Credit satisfactory. Criminal negative. Identification Division, FBI, negative.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file no. 116-2713.  
Bureau letter dated April 15, 1947.  
Letter to El Paso dated April 15, 1947.  
Teletype from Boston Office dated April 26, 1947.

**DETAILS:**

At Washington, D. C.:

NEIGHBORHOOD

At  was contacted and stated she remembered applicant and his

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 5 1948

CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

100-308-29



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wife residing next door at 2610 for several years during the late 1930's and that she believed that they were Hungarian. [redacted] stated that she had never had any social contact with the TELLER'S but did know that he was a professor at George Washington University and an excellent pianist. According to [redacted] the TELLER'S entertained frequently and spoke in a foreign tongue most of the time. [redacted] advised that the applicant rented the house furnished from a woman who lived in Texas. [redacted] further stated that she knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the applicant's character or reputation or loyalty to the Government. [redacted] knew of no organization, civic, social or otherwise that applicant was a member of.

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At [redacted] was contacted and stated that he recalled the applicant residing at 2610 Garfield Street, N. W. for several years from 1935 to 1940 and added that the applicant rented the home from a woman in Texas who has since sold the property. [redacted] stated that he remembered seeing the applicant but never had occasion to visit applicant socially, adding that the applicant never had anything to do with the neighbors. According to [redacted] the applicant had numerous visitors, none of whom [redacted] knew. According to [redacted] he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning applicant's character or reputation. [redacted] advised that applicant and his wife frequently sit on their back porch during the nice weather and conversed only in a foreign tongue. [redacted] stated that applicant's children were very well behaved. He further advised that he knew of no organization that applicant was a member of.

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At [redacted] of the Davenport Terrace Apartments, was contacted and stated that she recalled that the applicant resided in apartment 108 for less than one year in 1939 or 1940. [redacted] advised that the apartment house has changed hands twice since then and no records are available for applicant's period of tenancy. [redacted] also stated that she recalled that the applicant did not mix with any of the tenants and other than that she remembered nothing about him. [redacted] also advised that there are no tenants presently residing in the apartment house who knew or remembered the applicant.

#### EMPLOYMENT

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At the George Washington University Disbursing Office, Corcoran Hall, 735-21st Street, N. W., [redacted] was contacted who reviewed the applicant's employment record and advised that he was appointed to the Department of Physics in September, 1935 as a visiting professor at \$3,600 per annum



WFO #116-1643

and as of September, 1941 was placed on a leave without salary status. According to [redacted] of the Physics Department and has been for more than ten years.

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At the Department of Physics, George Washington University, [redacted] was contacted by telephone after failing to make personal contact on two occasions. [redacted] stated that the applicant is an unusually fine man, a gentleman in every sense of the word, unselfish and loyal to the United States. [redacted] advised that the applicant is foreign born, of a wealthy and influential Budapest family. According to [redacted] the applicant's attitude during the war was to serve this country. [redacted] stated that he had visited the applicant in his home and knew him well at the University and considered him not only an outstanding man in the field of physics, but added that he doubted if a more satisfactory man could be found as far as loyalty to this Government is concerned.

[redacted] Chemistry, George Washington University, was contacted and stated that he has known the applicant since 1935 when they worked together at George Washington University and that he has met the applicant socially several times since applicant left the University. [redacted] advised that he is positive that the applicant is of good character and reputation and loyal to the United States. According to [redacted] the applicant worked on highly confidential assignments all during the war which were so secret that he, [redacted] could not get near them.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

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At the American Chemical Society, 1155-16th Street, N. W., [redacted] News Department, was contacted and stated that applicant was a member of the society since 1938 to 1943 inclusive, giving as his residence 2610 Garfield Street, N. W. and listing in his application his attendance at the various foreign universities. According to [redacted] the applicant was recommended for membership by [redacted] of the American Chemical Society and [redacted] of the Society.

[redacted] American Chemical Society, 1155-16th Street, N. W. was contacted and stated that both he and [redacted] signed the recommendation for the applicant purely because they were aware of his scientific attainments in the field of physics. [redacted] stated that he had no personal knowledge of the applicant's character

or reputation or loyalty to this Government but stated that the applicant has the reputation for being an authority in the field of physics. According to [redacted] the Chemistry Department at George Washington University, knew the applicant well since they came in contact with each other frequently while applicant was employed at George Washington University and while [redacted] was later employed in the development of guided missiles for the Government.

REFERENCES

[redacted] National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. - this reference's secretary was contacted on four occasions over a five-day period in an attempt to locate [redacted]. The writer was advised that [redacted] has been attending the American Physical Society meeting in the auditorium at the George Washington University and would not be available for interview until Monday, May 5, 1947. No further attempt will be made to interview this individual. His secretary would not give the writer [redacted] home address or telephone number.

[redacted] of mathematical physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was contacted by telephone at room 628, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. [redacted] stated that he had known the applicant about twelve years and considered applicant to be completely reliable in every respect and entirely satisfactory as far as loyalty to the United States is concerned. [redacted] stated that the applicant exhibited nothing short of patriotism and loyalty for the Allied cause during the war. According to [redacted] the applicant worked at Los Alamos, New Mexico for several years and knew most of the secrets connected with that particular project. [redacted] went on to state that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning applicant's character or reputation and recommended him for a position of a confidential nature in the Federal Government.

From a confidential source a list of individuals was obtained that was in the possession of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. It is not known whether this list of individuals are members or are merely on the mailing list of this organization. The name of Dr. EDWARD TELLER is listed. No other identifying data is set forth. Inquiries made in the neighborhood fail to reveal any information as to applicant's connection with any such organization. The City Directory for 1940 and 1941 indicates the only Dr. EDWARD TELLER residing in Washington is apparently applicant.

A list obtained from a confidential source, which list was in the offices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, carries the title "Members Lists". The exact significance of this list is not



WFO #116-1643

known. Investigation has reflected, however, that this list may only have been a mailing list. This list includes the name EDWARD TELLER, 2610 Garfield Street, N. W., teacher, telephone number Columbia 6955. Inquiry made during neighborhood investigation revealed that applicant is the only Dr. EDWARD TELLER who has resided at 2610 Garfield Street, N. W. This organization is listed as one of the Communist front organizations by the Attorney General.

The Washington Field Office files reveal an investigation conducted in February, 1941 reveals that the membership list of the League of Women's Shoppers, Washington, D. C. contained the following:

TELLER, Mrs. EDWARD (AUGUSTA HARKING), 3511 Davenport Street, N. W., EMerson 8172. In this connection it is noted that personal security questionnaire lists applicant's wife's name as AUGUSTA and [REDACTED] Davenport Terrace Apartments, advised during neighborhood investigation that EDWARD TELLER resided at 3511 Davenport Street, N. W. for less than one year. This same source of information reveals that the following name appears on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action: TELLER, Mrs. EDWARD, 2610 Garfield Street, N. W. In 1941 the LWS was allegedly infiltrated with known Communists and Communist sympathizers.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

At the Retail Credit Association, 1221 O Street, N. W., no record of the applicant was located.

At Stones Mercantile Agency, 1419 H Street, N. W. the applicant's credit report dated March 11, 1941 was reviewed which reflected that applicant had a satisfactory credit record and indicated applicant was residing at 4533 North 32nd Street, Arlington, Virginia. A teletype lead was set out to the Richmond Office requesting neighborhood investigation in Arlington, Virginia.

The Metropolitan Police Department criminal files were negative regarding applicant and his wife.

The Identification Division files of the FBI were searched and no criminal data was located on applicant.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

WFO #116-1643

A teletype was directed to the Richmond Office dated April 30, 1947 requesting neighborhood investigation at 4533 North 32nd Road, Arlington, Virginia.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. **116-768**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/8/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/1, 5, 7/47</b>	b6 b7C
TITLE <b>EDWARD TELLER - S</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Applicant employed as visiting Professor of Physics at Columbia University, April 1941 to June 1942. Records satisfactory. Associates advised applicant and wife are Hungarian born. Regarded loyal American citizens, not invested by foreign ideologies. No Communist connections developed. Nothing derogatory obtained in neighborhood investigation. New York files indicate an EDWARD TELLER, who is listed as a teacher at the Workers' School of New York City, in 1941. Investigation fails to indicate applicant identical with this individual. Credit and Criminal negative.

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file 116-2713  
Bureau letter to El Paso 4/15/47

**DETAILS:**

[redacted] of Columbia University, checked their records which reflect that EDWARD TELLER was a visiting Professor of Physics at Columbia University from April 1941 to June 1942. MR. TELLER was originally with George Washington University, was invited to teach for the school year 1941-42, at Columbia. He was regarded capable, and continued in this capacity. [redacted] of Physics at Columbia University, advised that he had been acquainted with the applicant in a casual way during TELLER's visit to Columbia in 1941-42, that he had known him slightly socially, as well as in professor status and regards him capable, competent, honest, reliable. He said that, DR. TELLER, to his mind, was loyal to the United States, although he was of European birth, that he never had discussed with him political matters, but felt that TELLER held no leanings toward Communism.

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

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NY 116-2783

Dr. I. I. RABI, who was Chairman of the Physics Department, Columbia University, advised that he had been acquainted with EDWARD TELLER and his wife since 1924, that he had met them while studying in Europe. DR. RABI stated that MR. & MRS. TELLER came from middle class of families in Hungary, that to the best of his knowledge they had no Communist tendencies or leanings. He stated that he considered DR. TELLER a very competent Physicist. Stated that as for general character and reputation they were beyond reproach.

[REDACTED] New York City advised that his real estate firm rented the apartment at 434 West 120th Street, New York City, from October 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942, in the name of MRS. AUGUSTA TELLER. He stated, from his records, that the TELLERS were excellent tenants, that he had no derogatory information available concerning them. [REDACTED] advised that there is nobody at the above address presently connected with the management who would be acquainted with the TELLER family in as much as this is a transient hotel apartment house, maintained primarily for the use of Columbia University faculty and students. New York Office files reflect that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has advised that EDWARD TELLER is listed in the roster of the Workers' School as a teacher, for the year 1941. He was a teacher of Political Economy, Marxism, Leninism and the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It should be noted that the Workers' School in New York City is directly operated by the Communist Party as educational instruction for the education of party members. The informant failed to further identify EDWARD TELLER, although from the investigation conducted in New York there is no indication that EDWARD TELLER, connected with the Workers' School is identical with the applicant in instant case. Check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York failed to reflect any information regarding EDWARD or AUGUSTA TELLER and the records of the NEW YORK POLICE DEPT. failed to reflect any criminal record for the applicant or his wife.

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REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN



CONFIDENTIAL ATTEMPTS

The confidential informant mentioned in the report of Special Agent  
[REDACTED] New York, 5/8/47, is as follows:

[REDACTED]  
Highly confidential source whose identity  
is known to the Bureau.

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Director, FBI

May 26, 1947

SAC, Chicago

ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO  
BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 23, 1947, Dr. EDWARD TELLER, Professor of Physics, Institute of Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, requested that a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact him. Accordingly Dr. TELLER was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] at Room 406, Eckhart Hall, University of Chicago, and the following information was obtained:

b7C

TELLER is a member of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago and is on the Board of Editors of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists". Recently when TELLER was in Washington, D. C., some of the other members of the board conceived the idea that they would make the August issue of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" a special issue in recognition of the second anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima by setting out the views of prominent persons throughout the world concerning international control of atomic energy. Letters are being sent over the signature of TELLER, together with the views of Secretary of State GEORGE P. MARSHALL, BERNARD BARUCH, Major General LESLIE GROVES, WARREN AUSTIN, DAVID LILLIENTHAL, HENRY WALLACE, Senator HICKENLOOPER, other prominent Americans, and leaders in several foreign countries. A letter was also to be sent to ANDREI A. GROMYKO, Russian United Nations delegate. TELLER stated that he wanted to get the advice from a representative of the FBI as to whether or not he should sign the following letter to ANDREI A. GROMYKO, 7 East 61st Street, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1947, part of which is quoted as follows:

"As the second anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima approaches, the editors of the 'Bulletin of Atomic Scientists' are preparing a special August issue in recognition of that event. Our purpose is to assess our present situation on this anniversary and to compare our progress and our problems with the hopes and fears that were loosed on the world at Hiroshima.

"We hope that all aspects of atomic energy will be covered in this symposium and we are particularly eager that the subject of international control shall be not merely a reiteration of American plans and intentions but an honest and complete appraisal of the situation as it looks from other points of view and most of all the reasons. We earnestly invite you to contribute a brief statement to this symposium in the hope that you may have something you would like to say directly to the large number of scientists here and abroad who are vitally concerned with the question of atomic energy. What we would like to have, therefore, is your answer to the simple but supremely important question, 'What have we achieved now, and where are we heading in the field of international agreement on atomic energy?'

116-157-3

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Director, FBI

6/26/47

"The 'Bulletin of Atomic Scientists' began shortly after Hiroshima as a modest news letter written by members of the Manhattan Project for their fellow scientists. It dealt with the problems of social and political implications of atomic energy and the relationship of scientists to society. In less than two years it has expanded to a full-fledged monthly magazine with a readership including 20,000 of the leading citizens, scientists, editors, journalists, and special figures in the United States and eighteen foreign countries. The 'Bulletin' is generally regarded as the only authoritative publication dealing with the field of atomic energy."

The above letter was on the letterhead of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists", 1156 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, which was to be signed by EDWARD TELLER, Board of Editors.

TELLER stated that he did not write the above letter and that it was written by one of the other members of the Board. The idea of sending the letter to CHURCH is distasteful to TELLER and he would rather not send the letter; however, he believes that if he does not sign the letter it will put him in a bad light and he will be subject to criticism by his associates. If he does not sign the letter the letter will be sent out over the signature of one of the other members of the Board. TELLER expressed some of his personal views which are set out as follows:

He believes that atomic scientists should be allowed to disseminate information concerning atomic energy which is not restricted so that they can inform the people throughout the world of the necessity for an international agreement controlling atomic energy. According to TELLER, some of his associates are more naive than he is and they believe in sharing the knowledge of atomic energy with all other nations immediately. TELLER believes that we should have an agreement immediately concerning the international control of atomic energy. We should have an agreement even if it is necessary to force Russia to agree or to leave Russia out of the agreement. He believes Russia is just stalling until they have more knowledge about atomic energy or have the atomic bomb. TELLER is opposed to giving out information regarding the atom bomb to any nation, including Russia, until an international agreement is reached concerning the control of atomic energy. If Russia develops an atom bomb before such an agreement is reached, the whole world will live in fear until some method of international control is agreed upon. TELLER advised that he believes the Russians have a plan for a world organization or structure on a governmental basis. He believes we should form a world structure or government of our own so that we will be in complete agreement with other nations and other nations with us. He believes this is necessary to maintain peace. If there is another war it will be a war of aggression and there will be no possible defense.



Director, FBI

5/26/47

TELLER also related that the Security Division of the Army at the Manhattan Project notified him that he should be careful because they had received information that his name was on a list of about twelve persons from whom it may be possible for the Russians to get information regarding atomic energy. TELLER advised that he has been careful; that no one has approached him and nothing has come to his attention in this regard.

TELLER stated that he was undecided as to whether or not he would sign the letter to GROMYKO and that he would contact some of his friends and associates for their opinions before signing the letter.

Background information was set out concerning TELLER in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 5, 1947, in the case captioned EDWARD TELLER Atomic Energy Applicant, Bureau File #116-2713. b7C

TELLER was informed that the FBI would not give any advice as to whether or not he should sign the letter to ANDREI A. GROMYKO and that the above information would be made a matter of record in case he did sign the letter.

The above is being furnished for your information.

EAH:MAS  
100-11482  
cc: 116-557



## Atom Expert Urges World Government

Dr. Edward Teller, atomic scientist at the University of Chicago's Institute of Nuclear Physics, called for the establishment of a "true world government" in an address at memorial services for the war dead of Evanston held yesterday in Dyche Stadium.

Declaring that there is no defense against the atomic bomb, Dr. Teller said future wars could be prevented only by the complete surrender of all civil and military authority to a world government.

Approximately 1,500 persons listened to an interracial chorus composed of church choristers, which was accompanied by the Northwestern University band.

The memorial services were sponsored by the Evanston Council of Churches, representing Protestant, Jewish and Catholic congregations, and the Evanston War Veterans Council, composed of veterans organizations established before World War II.

CHICAGO SUN

May 26, 1947

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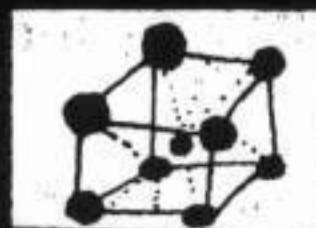
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# ATOMIC SCIENTISTS HAVE TWO RESPONSIBILITIES

Edward Teller



*From his own conscientious consideration of problems raised by the development of atomic energy Dr. Teller recommends two courses of action to his colleagues. Dr. Teller came to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago in 1942, later went to Los Alamos, and is now Professor of Physics and member of the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.*

The original program of the Atomic Scientists consisted of two important issues: one domestic; the other international. The domestic issue was to place the direction of atomic development into the hands of a civilian agency and to enact legislation which secures to our people the maximum benefits of the new discoveries, and which does not place unnecessary restrictions on the scientist working on atomic energy.

The international issue was to get agreement and cooperation between all nations so that the people of the whole world could work together in this new and wonderful field of human endeavor. This was the positive side of the international issue—but there was also a negative side, which in the minds of all of us outweighed all other questions. How shall we avoid a war in which atomic weapons and perhaps other scientific inventions would be used?

## DOMESTIC SUCCESS:

## INTERNATIONAL FAILURE

The domestic issue has been settled to the complete satisfaction of the scientists. Atomic energy legislation has been enacted after considering carefully what every informed person had to say.

The result is a triumph of democratic procedure. Within a year after the fateful date of Hiroshima, our legislators had familiarized themselves with the new and perplexing

field of atomic energy and a law was written which is wisely designed to encourage and coordinate scientific and technical progress. To administer this law a commission was chosen consisting of capable and well informed men. These men are fully aware of the nature of scientific work and are more than willing to create conditions under which scientific and technical personnel can work with success.

Initial progress on the international question was no less promising. The Acheson-Lilienthal committee worked out a hopeful and imaginative plan for international cooperation in the atomic field. This plan was to a considerable extent inspired by the best of our atomic scientists and was fully supported by the organization of the Atomic Scientists. The proposal demanded from the government of our country considerable sacrifices. We were to give up at an early date our monopoly of the atomic bomb. In addition, we were to relinquish a considerable part of our national sovereignty.

Our representative, Mr. Baruch, put this plan before the United Nations as the official United States proposal. This was done for the good of mankind; it was done with the clear understanding that what is best for humanity as a whole is also best for the people of the United States. The majority of the United Nations adopted the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal proposal as the basis of further discussion. Yet the plan is now a complete failure. It failed when the men of the Kremlin rejected its

essential provisions of joint development and international management.

The domestic success and the international failure places two heavy responsibilities on the Atomic Scientists.

Our responsibility at home is to work for the successful and rapid development of atomic energy. In this development we must include all phases: The scientific exploitation of intensive neutron sources for the advancement of nuclear physics, the use of radioactive tracers in biology and medicine, the development of equipment to transform atomic energy into useful work, and the exploration of that terrifying problem, the atomic bomb.

## CONTINUED WORK IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY

That scientific work should be pursued, none of us doubt. Most will agree that technical progress must continue. Our specific knowledge of atomic energy, the blessings of our wealth, and the opportunities of this democratic country place on us the responsibility to make atomic energy a useful servant to man at the earliest possible time. Our country possesses big coal mines and plentiful oil wells. Many of our rivers help to provide us with energy.

We do not need atomic energy as badly as many of our less fortunate neighbors. But the scientists, as well as the majority of the people of this country, know that we must serve humanity as a whole if we want to survive. We fought two wars for reasons other than personal gain. We are now prepared to spend a considerable part of our wealth to help in the reconstruction of Europe. The scientists can do this by reconstructing the machines which will help to develop industries in South America, India, and China.

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There will be more doubt concerning the atomic bomb. Has man not yet found a good enough way to destroy his brother? There can be but one answer to this question. It is our bitter misfortune that this question and this answer do not solve any of our problems.

The men of the Kremlin showed by their actions that in the world to come military power will be of the greatest importance. It is the duty of those of us who made the first atomic bombs to find out all the dangers and all the terrors of our discovery. We have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and as scientists we must have the faith—perhaps the temerity—to believe that knowledge in the end will be turned into blessing. At least we should have the conviction that if we should give way to fear and if we should fail to explore the limits of human power we shall surely be lost.

To me there is one compelling reason for a whole-hearted effort in all the fields of atomic energy. Progress in this democratic country under the present liberal Atomic Energy Administration is the only chance to realize our ideals of peace and plenty for all. Not to believe in this is defeatism and will bear the fruits of defeatism.

## OBLIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL FAILURE

No one can discuss our domestic plans for atomic development without bearing in mind the grim realities of the international situation. I have not tried to separate these inseparable issues. But now I should like to say a few more specific things about our failure to reach an international understanding. Have the scientists discharged their duty by helping to formulate the Baruch-Acheson-Lillienthal plan? May we now turn our backs on this apparently insoluble problem?

I do not believe so. I also do not believe that we should accept as a solution anything less than was originally proposed by the United States. The safeguards of peace were slim enough in the Baruch plan. We could, nevertheless, have hoped for success if everybody had entered into the

proposed agreement in the spirit of sincere cooperation. This has not happened, and no bargaining will now make the Baruch plan the living reality that it might have been.

In the present difficult situation I think it is the duty of every man to be an optimist. I shall add a definition: an optimist is a person who believes in the survival of the human race.

Above I have stated that the stand of the Russians has blocked any progress based on the Baruch plan. I should now like to add that to me, agreement with the Russians still seems possible. Russia is now acting as an extremely nationalistic country. What they are now practicing, is imperialism, pure and simple. I see no reasonable way to justify their stand, but there is also no compelling reason to believe that this disastrous Russian policy will remain unchanged in the coming years.

There have been other nations which have left the road of imperialism and unbridled national ambition and which are now fit and ready to be the cornerstones of a peaceful and cooperative world. It is a constant surprise to me that—if I can believe history—this description fits the nation of the Danes to perfection.

If, however, we are to arrive at a stable world order, we must not propose less than the Baruch plan. We must propose more. We must work for world law and world government.

How this is to be done is a question of extreme importance—a question to which the answer must depend to a considerable extent on day-to-day politics. But our aim, it seems to me, ought to be clear. I have tried to clarify in my own mind what this aim should be.

We need a world government which makes war between the participating nations technically impossible. Thus the world government must be an indissoluble military union.

There is an economic requirement no less important than the military. We must accept responsibility for the well being of all the participating nations. It is clearly impossible to lift the standard of living in China to the American level in the next twenty years. But we must set the American standard of living as a goal for the whole world, and we

must make a substantial down payment on this plan.

We must refute by clear deeds those who would call us the exploiters of the world, and we must show that prosperity in this country will be used to aid any one who is willing to accept our help and friendship.

The military and economic conditions must be finally rounded out by a political requirement. There can be no world government unless such a government has the power to protect personal liberty and freedom of speech throughout its domain. If we do not insist on such a "Bill of Rights" nothing can prevent a local dictator from setting up a state within The State and the purpose of the world government soon would be thwarted.

Many will argue that Russia will not accept such conditions. However, the realization of such a plan over a considerable part of the globe will create a new situation and it is difficult to predict how the masters of Russia will react to it. They have changed their policy in the past. They will change it in the future if we give them good and strong reasons to do so. Even if Russia should not join immediately, a successful, powerful, and patient world government may secure their cooperation in the long run.

I often feel that most people around me are beset by fear and confusion. I am not immune to these ills. Yet, in the following simple statements I firmly believe.

The development of pure and applied science cannot and must not be stopped.

The events of the last years have made it clear that world government will in fact be established either by agreement or after further bloodshed. The dignity of man and the freedom of science, which is the basis of our life and our work, can be maintained only under a democratic government.

"The world cannot remain half slave and half free" must be our guiding principle, regardless of political expediency or of practical difficulties.

We have two clear-cut duties: to work on atomic energy under our present administration and to work for a world government which alone can give us freedom and peace. It seems difficult to take on these responsibilities. To take on less, I believe, is impossible.

Chicago, Illinois,  
December 13, 1947.

MEMO, SAC:

RE: ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO;  
BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, December, 1947, Volume 3, No. 12, published Chicago, Illinois, contains certain articles which are being designated to various files in this office as follows:

- (1) The editorial "Scientists and world Government" is being placed in subject file.
- (2) "Letter To Stalin" by LEO SZILARD, is being placed in SZILARD's file.
- (3) "Alsos: The Story of German Science", by PHILIP MORRISON, is being placed in MORRISON's file.
- (4) "Atomic Scientists Have Two Responsibilities", by EDWARD TELLER, is being placed in his file.
- (5) "Geneva - 1950: A Peoples' World Constituent Assembly", by JOSEPH E. MAYER, is being placed in MAYER's file.
- (6) "Memorandum To the UN -- On Bacterial Warfare", by American Association of Scientific Workers.
- (7) "Challenge of Our Time", by ERNEST OPENHEIMER, is being placed in his file.

WRP:gm  
100-18482

SA

b7C

CC: LEO SZILARD  
PHILIP MORRISON  
EDWARD TELLER  
JOSEPH E. MAYER  
100-18115  
ERNEST OPENHEIMER

16-557

16-557-7

DEC 16 1947
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **116-4183**

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/20/48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/16, 17, 19, 29/48</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <span style="float: right;">b6 b7C</span>
TITLE <b>EDWARD TELLER - 3</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>AEAA</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File 116-2713.  
Bureau letter to New York City 12/8/47.  
New York City letter to Bureau 12/31/47.  
Seattle letter to San Francisco 1/9/48.

**DETAILS:**

[REDACTED] a source of undetermined reliability but a person of apparent respectability and one who is employed in a high, responsible position, advised that he was a student in 1941 and early 1942 at the New York Workers School. He further advised that he believed he had taken courses in the History of the Communist Party and several others which he stated "probably included Political Economy". He further stated that he could not recall the exact subject matter or title of these courses as "it was so far back". When questioned by reporting agent if he remembered a person by the name of Professor EDWARD TELLER teaching at the Workers School or in any way connected with it, he advised that he did not. When questioned as to whether he remembered any of the instructors at the school and if he thought that he could identify them upon seeing them, he advised that "he might be able to". A picture of Professor EDWARD TELLER was then shown to [REDACTED]. He advised that although it was a familiar face, he could not identify it as the picture of any particular person whom he had previously met or with whom he had previously contacted. He further advised that if he saw the person whose picture he had studied actually teaching or giving a demonstration of some sort he might possibly be able to state whether or not he had seen the person at the Workers School. b2  
b7D

[REDACTED] was further questioned as to whether he remembered hearing of any professor or person referred to as a professor on the teaching staff at the Workers School or in any way connected with the school. He stated that he could not. He was advised that the picture which he studied was that of a b2  
b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  5 - BUREAU (AMSD) 2 - SAN FRANCISCO		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  APR 5 1948  CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE ROUTED TO _____ FILE _____ </div>



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Professor EDWARD TELLER who gave courses at Columbia University, New York City, in the summer session of 1940 and the scholastic year 1941-42, and he was questioned as to whether he remembered hearing of a Columbia Professor in connection with the Workers School. He advised that he could not recall hearing any such information.

- RUC -

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
San Francisco, California, and presently  
[REDACTED] for the  
[REDACTED]

State of California,  
State Building, 22 and Grove Streets,  
Oakland, California,  
Telephone - [REDACTED]

In 1941 and early 1942 [REDACTED] was a confidential informant for the FBI in New York City, bearing the symbol [REDACTED]. He was considered unproductive and was discontinued in May of 1942.

# THE FIRST YEAR OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Edward Teller

*Dr. Teller summarizes the accomplishments of the Atomic Energy Commission during its tenure of office, stressing the work of reorganization and preparation for future progress. Dr. Teller is Professor of Physics and member of the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, and a consultant to the A. E. C. Laboratories at Argonne and Los Alamos.*

Two and a half years have passed since the explosion of the first atomic bomb caught the imagination of the people. Many are asking now—where are the miracles which the atomic age has promised? The power that wiped out the Japanese cities is not yet used to heat houses or to irrigate deserts. Not a single wheel has yet been turned by atomic energy.

There are two reasons for this apparent lack of progress. First, it is easier to destroy than to do useful work. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the chemical energy of gunpowder was being used in canon, but the warships were not to be driven by the power of combustion for centuries to come. The second reason is that the frantic progress of wartime work cannot be maintained in the years of peace. In the last two and one-half years, only half a billion dollars was spent as against the two billion expended during the war. This reduced rate of activity was unavoidable. We had to stop, look around, set new goals and standards so that we could proceed at a more considered pace.

## REORGANIZATION

### UNDER THE A. E. C.

This important work of reorganization is the one that the Atomic Energy Commission has accomplished in its year in office. The results are not yet apparent to most people, not even to scientists unless their work is

closely connected with the laboratories or development plants of the A.E.C. But the seed has been sown.

In order to appreciate the work done by the A.E.C., we must remember the state of the atomic energy projects when the new administration took over. Immediately after the end of the war most of the key men whose initiative and work created and maintained the atomic projects returned to their university positions. General Groves said, "My first and second team have left, my third and fourth team are leaving." This statement incidentally did not make life any easier for those few patient and conscientious scientists who stayed on their jobs in Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and other places, because they did not want to allow these laboratories to disintegrate completely.

## FORWARD PROGRESS

### RESUMED

On the other hand, the scientists who returned to the universities had good enough reasons for their action. During the war basic research and teaching were completely neglected. These are to most of us pleasant and important duties. We know that no progress can be maintained in the long run if fresh ideas and fresh talents are not available. Unhurried work carried out in academic traditions is the basis on which the science of today and the industrial progress of tomorrow is built.



Due to the growth of applied science and to the neglect of scientific education of young men during the war, we are faced with an acute shortage of capable physicists. This shortage will not be relieved for several years although some improvement may take place when those students whose work was interrupted by the war complete their formal training.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that progress at the rate of a decade per year cannot be sustained. Actually, this phenomenal development turned into a retrograde movement during the first months after Hiroshima. What the A.E.C. has accomplished is to put us back on the path of progress and to lay wise plans for the future. The following is a part of the record for 1947:

Careful plans are laid for developing all peaceful uses of nuclear energy including its industrial application. This is necessarily a slow progress as compared to the priority-spare-no-cost procedure of our war effort.

A well equipped laboratory, being organized in Brookhaven, is nearly ready to absorb and utilize scientists when they become available.

At the time the A.E.C. was confirmed, leaders in nuclear physics were deserting the pile research in the Clinton Laboratories. One of the first actions of the Commission was the reorganization of the too rigid set-up in this laboratory. The exodus of scientists stopped.

In Los Alamos the attitude of the scientific team has undergone a particularly remarkable change. The morale in Los Alamos was at a very low level throughout 1946. Most of the workers did not appreciate the great scientific problems connected with the development of the atomic bomb, and the gradual loss of first-class scientists had changed Los Alamos from a uniquely brilliant place

FEB 4 1948

1. Due to the limited experience of the author the account is necessarily incomplete.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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into one which was still good but no longer among the best in the country. The departure of every additional leading scientist was a shock to those who remained.

## HIGHER MORALE

### READILY APPARENT

At the present time a complete change of attitude and morale is visible even to the casual observer. The laboratory sets its own program, which is directed toward a better understanding of this slightly new phenomenon, the atomic bomb. Its staff realizes that any long-range development can be based only on such better understanding. The men in Los Alamos now know what their goals are. They are working with increased enthusiasm and even their number has started to increase.

A year ago it was not easy for a university student to work on his dissertation in the Argonne National Laboratory. Recently such work has been encouraged, helping to provide us with talent for tomorrow. Not only will we have more good physicists, but some of these physicists will acquire with their degrees specific knowledge in nuclear technology. Moreover, such research workers will add to the fund of experience and techniques available in the A.E.C. laboratories.

## RELATIONS WITH INDUSTRY

### MUST BE WORKED OUT

The greatest problem which faces the Atomic Energy Commission in the coming year is, in my opinion, the relations between the Commission and industry. It would be highly desirable to utilize fully our splendid industrial machines in the atomic projects. This, however, is not easy to accomplish. According to the law and according to the wishes of a great majority of our people, the bulk of atomic information and materials important for further developments must remain under the control of our Government. In fact, both this information and this material is much too dangerous to be allowed to circulate in an uncontrolled manner.

This makes it very difficult for industry to participate in the developments in any other way than as contractor for the United States Government. This type of operation in turn is not in perfect keeping with our traditions of free enterprises. In addition, atomic projects are long-range projects, and in many cases industry will find it difficult to embark upon the necessary long-range plans.

These difficulties cannot be solved by any one sweeping decision. Far-sighted statesmanship, tact, and patience are needed. There is at least

one indication that all of these are available. The relations between the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Electric Company seem to be excellent; the atomic laboratory established by the company is flourishing. There is every reason to hope that similar cooperation will be established with other industrial firms.

This record may not be in keeping with the superlatives of "atomic" phraseology, but this seemingly inconspicuous work may become in time the foundation of the second—the atomic—industrial revolution.

## A LETTER FROM EUROPE

*[The following letter was written to Dr. V. F. Weisskopf by Dr. J. M. Burgers, Professor of Aero and Hydrodynamics at the Institute of Technology, Delft, Holland.]*

December 4, 1947

Yesterday's newspaper mentioned that according to a recent communication by Lilienthal the U.S.A. is engaged upon the production of new atomic weapons. Is this true? If not, who would be responsible for such a piece of bad news?

You had asked me some time ago to write about the impressions made upon us European scientists by American developments. For myself I must say that I am thoroughly upset (What should one say "emtrusket"? ) by this piece of information, and I think that many scientists in Holland and many other people will feel the same way. I admit, of course, that the Russians have obstructed all attempts at international agreement on atomic energy. Still I had considered their basic condition, that all existing atom-

ic weapons should be destroyed, as a rational one.

Atomic weapons present such grave dangers to mankind that any state preparing to use them again after the defeat of Japan is menacing our civilization. Now we have accepted more or less the idea that the U.S.A. might preserve already existing bombs. However, the preparation of new weapons of this kind, is outstepping the boundaries of behavior we think indispensable for Democratic communities. You may point to the fact that the Russian government has announced that it is now in possession of atomic power. I do not consider this as sufficient ground for any other state being entitled to do the same.

An announcement such as has been now can only produce new tensions. Moreover, the fact that the decision concerning its use must be concentrated in a very small and special group of people, strengthens all dangers which military organizations of the existing type mean to mankind. It should have been the duty of the American people, or at least of its leaders, to say: we will not let ourselves be overpowered with fear; we value a righteous attitude and respect for civilization above all, and we will not increase our stock of atomic weapons. This might have meant a certain danger for the U.S., but it would have meant a relief to the world. I believe that no efficient steps towards the salvation of civilization can be taken if we are not prepared to accept such risks.

—J. M. BURGERS



Chicago, Illinois  
February 5, 1948

Memo, SAC

Re: EDWARD TELLER  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE

There is being attached to this memorandum an article entitled "The First Year of the Atomic Energy Commission" by EDWARD TELLER, which appeared in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists for January, 1948, Volume IV, No. 1.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is published monthly by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, supported by a grant from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists.

[REDACTED] SA

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WRP-oak  
116-557

116-557-8

OF JUS

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UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-03  
AUG 60 290 BCE/TCG/PL

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AUG 5 1950	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

100-308-37



Director, FBI

August 2, 1950

SAC, CHICAGO

RE: EDWARD TELLER  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(Bufile 116-2713)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-01 BY AUC 029086/TCG/06

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau dated July 10, 1950.

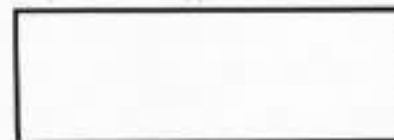
The following material is being enclosed for the information of the Albuquerque Office as requested in their referenced letter. This material was originally mentioned in Chicago letter to the Bureau dated January 19, 1949 but was inadvertently not forwarded to El Paso as indicated in earlier Chicago letter.

1. Report of SA [redacted] dated May 8, 1947 at New York.
2. Report of SA [redacted] dated May 3, 1947 at Washington, D. C.
3. Report of SA [redacted] dated May 2, 1947 at Richmond.
4. Report of SA [redacted] dated January 20, 1948 at San Francisco.
5. Memo, SAC by SA [redacted] dated February 3, 1949 at Chicago with attached article by EDWARD TELLER entitled, "The First Year of the Atomic Energy Commission."
6. Memo, SAC by SA [redacted] dated December 13, 1947 at Chicago entitled, "Atomic Scientists of Chicago, et al; IS - C".
7. An article by EDWARD TELLER entitled, "Atomic Scientists Have Two Responsibilities."
8. An article from the "Chicago Sun" newspaper of May 26, 1947 entitled, "Atom Expert Urges World Government."

✓cc: Albuquerque (100-308) (Enc. 9)

WJ:cm  
116-557

SEARCHED *llh* INDEXED *llh*  
SERIALIZED *C* FILED *llh*  
AUG 2 - 1950



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Letter to Director, FBI

9. Chicago letter to the Bureau dated May 26, 1947  
entitled, "Atomic Scientists of Chicago, IS - C".

The files of the Chicago Office disclose that other mentioned reports and letters in Chicago letter of January 19, 1949 have previously been submitted to the El Paso Office. All subsequent material obtained concerning ~~WELLS~~ is likewise in the possession of the Albuquerque Office. RSG.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

FROM : *guy* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD TELLER  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: August 14, 1950

100-308  
116-1265  
X ref.

Reference is made to Albuquerque letter dated July 10, 1950.

It is noted that therein mention was made that copies of a recent photograph of the subject were being furnished to the Baltimore Office for the purpose of exhibiting such photographs to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for identification purposes. It is further noted that the New York Office is requested to exhibit photographs of the subject to additional informants toward further identifying subject as possibly identical with one EDWARD TELLER, Teacher at the New York Workers School in 1941.

Central records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contain photographs of the subject dated 1935, 1936 and 1941. It is noted that such pictures reflect a considerable change in the subject's appearance during this interval, therefore, for this reason, copies of such photographs have been obtained and two copies of each photograph are being furnished to the Baltimore and New York Offices for their possible assistance in obtaining the requested identification of the subject.

JRC:nkt  
100-22422  
cc: New York (Encl.)  
Baltimore (Encl.)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-03 BY AU 60290 BCE/TC/DB

SEARCHED <i>HE</i>	INDEXED <i>HE</i>
SERIALIZED <i>HE</i>	FILED <i>HE</i>
AUG 16 1950	
[Redacted Box]	
UE	
<i>JM</i>	

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100-308-39

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**ALBUQUERQUE**

FILE NO. **100-32612**

REPORT MADE AT

**LOS ANGELES**

DATE WHEN MADE

**8/18/50**

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

**8/14/50**

REPORT MADE BY

**FJS**

b7C

TITLE

**DR. EDWARD TELLER**

CHARACTER OF CASE

**ATOMIC ENERGY ACT EMPLOYEE  
SECURITY MATTER - C**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Informant believed reliable advises that Mrs. EDWARD TELLER stated in 1949 that she and her husband were very worried as "we were both members of the Communist Party."

- R U C -

**DETAILS:**

who is considered reliable, advised in 1949 that while attending a scientific conference he met Mrs. EDWARD TELLER. Informant stated that Dr. EDWARD TELLER was present at the above conference.

Informant related that while taking a walk with Mrs. EDWARD TELLER, a discussion was had which involved several prominent scientists who were in attendance at the aforementioned conference. According to the informant these scientists had received a great deal of newspaper publicity.

On this occasion informant said that Mrs. EDWARD TELLER stated that she and her husband, EDWARD, were very worried about investigations being conducted at this time, "as we were both members of the Communist Party."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-83 BY A460240 BLC/TCC/DC

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND  
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SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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- 1 - San Francisco (Info)
- 2 - Los Angeles

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒  
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**AUG 21 1950**

FBI - ALBUQUERQUE

b7C



## ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[ ] was interviewed on August 14, 1950 for information concerning Dr. and Mrs. EDWARD TELLER and the informant related the following story:

[ ] stated that she and her husband, who is a Federal Government employee in a responsible position in Washington, D.C., were returning from the east in June, 1949 and that they stopped off in Denver, Colorado. She stated that her husband, in reading the newspapers, noticed that a scientific conference was at that time in progress at Idaho Springs, Colorado and that they decided to attend. b2 b7D

Informant advised that Dr. EUGENE U. CONDON'S name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the above conference, and that he had received much newspaper publicity. She continued that another scientist in attendance at the conference was Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, whose name had also been mentioned in the newspaper a great deal.

[ ] said that it was at this conference that she first became acquainted with Mrs. EDWARD TELLER. She stated that while their husbands were attending one of the meetings that she and Mrs. TELLER took a walk and it was at this time that the informant and Mrs. TELLER discussed several of the scientists present at this meeting, among being [ ] and Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER. [ ] advised that it was on this occasion that Mrs. TELLER stated that "we are very worried and much concerned over these investigations as it may close around us, as we were both members of the Communist Party." b2 b7D b7C

Informant said that she was quite surprised to hear Mrs. TELLER make these remarks and that this was the only reference Mrs. TELLER made to the Communist activities of she and her husband.

[ ] stated that Mrs. TELLER definitely made the above statement and that she recalled telling her husband about it the following day, to which her husband remarked, "I wish these people would keep these things to themselves." b2 b7D

[ ] was questioned further as to information regarding Dr. and Mrs. TELLER and she advised that she knew of no further information concerning Dr. and Mrs. TELLER and that the only other time she had been in their presence was for a brief few minutes at Rancho Santa Fe Springs, where she was attending a meeting with her husband. b2 b7D

Informant was asked whether or not she had any objection to confronting Mrs. TELLER with the information which had been given to the reporting agent and she said that because of her husband's position and further because the information was stated in her presence only, that she did not wish her name mentioned. She advised, however, that she had no objection to confronting Mrs. TELLER with her allegation if it could be done without disclosing the source. [ ] was asked whether or not she was acquainted with any of the close friends of the TELLERS and she stated that she believed Dr. JOHN FOMMEUMAN and Dr. EUGENE WIEGNER, both professors at Princeton University, were acquainted with Dr. TELLER. She further advised that Dr. SZILARD, of the University of Chicago, may possibly know Dr. TELLER. She stated that Dr. SZILARD may spell his name with an s or a z as the above spelling was a Hungarian name and she was not sure of its correct spelling. She advised that all of the above professors are of Hungarian background.

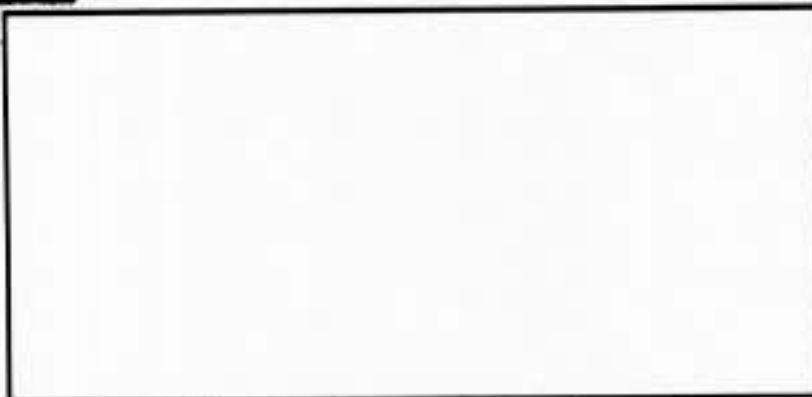
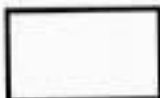
b2

b7D

No leads are being set out to interview the aforementioned professors, inasmuch as the Los Angeles Office has no information in its files which discloses information concerning them or Dr. TELLER, nor is their reliability known to this office at this time. Copies of this report are being furnished to San Francisco, Washington Field and New York in accordance with previous Bureau instructions.

LA 100-32612

INFORMANT PAGE



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b7D

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**REFERENCE:**

Albuquerque letter to Director dated July 10, 1950.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBUQUERQUE**

NY FILE NO. **100-11022**

REPORT MADE AT <b>MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/15/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/10/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <b>DR. EDWARD TELLER</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT SECURITY MATTER - C</b>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> </div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>DR. EUGENE PAUL WIGNER, visiting Physics Professor, University of Wisconsin has known DR. TELLER since 1932 and considers him a thoroughly honest and straightforward person for whom he has the highest regard. DR. WIGNER does not believe that DR. TELLER ever expressed or demonstrated any sympathy for Communist philosophy, or was member of Communist Party, although he probably was forced to join a Communist Trade Union in Hungary in the year 1919. DR. WIGNER states that DR. TELLER is well acquainted with all leading nuclear scientists and was associated with ENR. KLAUS FUCHS, but does not know degree of association with FUCHS or possible friendship. DR. WIGNER also stated that DR. TELLER has maintained friendship with a Professor LASZLO TISZA, now on M. I. T. Physics Faculty, who was imprisoned by Nazi dominated Hungarian Government for being a Communist. DR. WIGNER stated that it is questionable if TISZA was ever a Communist and DR. WIGNER says he knows TISZA is now Anti-Communist. DR. WIGNER stated that in his opinion friendship of DR. TELLER with Professor TISZA does not alter one iota his belief that DR. TELLER is completely loyal and dependable.</p> </div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>DETAILS:</p> </div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p><u>At Madison, Wisconsin</u></p> <p>DR. EUGENE PAUL WIGNER, who is a visiting Professor on the Physics Faculty at the University of Wisconsin and who temporarily resides at 633 North Francis Street, advised that he is well acquainted with DR. EDWARD TELLER, who was born in Hungary, which was the birth place of DR. WIGNER. DR. WIGNER stated that he first met DR. TELLER in about</p> </div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p>3 - Bureau 3 - Albuquerque 2 - Milwaukee</p>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">                     SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                      SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <b>AUG 21 1950</b>  <b>FBI - ALBUQUERQUE</b> </div>	

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100-308-41



MI-100-11022

the year 1932 in Germany, DR. TELLER at that time residing in Leipzig while DR. WIGNER was at that time living in Berlin. He visited DR. TELLER several times in Budapest, Hungary and later saw DR. TELLER on several occasions in England. After DR. TELLER had come to the United States, DR. WIGNER saw him reasonably often and got to know him quite well. It was his recollection that DR. TELLER had come to the United States in 1935 or 1936 and he had attended George Washington University and had probably also taught there.

DR. WIGNER remarked that he has attended numerous scientific meetings with DR. TELLER and has stayed with him on different occasions at which time they would discuss world affairs and what should be done about them. He came to know DR. TELLER as an extremely unselfish person, extremely straightforward and said that he has the highest possible regard for him and cannot make his language strong enough to show his admiration for him. He said that he had unlimited confidence in his discussion and loyalty and considered him a leading nuclear scientist, who was presently engaged on extremely important work which would undoubtedly redound to the benefit of this country.

DR. WIGNER stated that DR. TELLER had been extremely bitter about the injustices worked by the Nazi regime in Germany and that he has on innumerable occasions criticized Russia for pursuing totalitarian practices similar to that of the Nazi Government. DR. WIGNER said that DR. TELLER had never in his presence expressed or demonstrated any sympathy for the Communist philosophy and did not believe it possible that he could ever have been a member of the Communist Party. In this connection DR. WIGNER stated that DR. TELLER was probably forced to join a Communist Trade Union in the year 1919 in Hungary, during a nine month Communist regime when all citizens were required to join a Communist Trade Union but he stated he had no personal knowledge of this fact and said that DR. TELLER had never mentioned to him that he had joined any such trade union.

DR. TELLER was closely associated with DR. WIGNER in Chicago, Illinois at the metallurgical laboratory between the years 1942 and 1945 and according to DR. WIGNER did extremely important and confidential work. From Chicago DR. TELLER went to Los Alamos and later went to the University of Chicago around VJ Day 1945 where he remained for several years. DR. WIGNER said that as relations with Russia deteriorated DR. TELLER became more bitter about the injustices being worked by Russia and decided that he

MI-100-11072

wanted to return to work on an old idea which he had and he is presently engaged in extremely confidential work on a weapon project at Los Alamos.

DR. WIGNER said that DR. TELLER'S relationship with a Professor LASZLO TISZA presently on the Physics Faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology would undoubtedly come up in any inquiry concerning DR. TELLER and he stated that he wished to furnish the following information concerning the relationship of DR. TELLER with Professor TISZA.

According to DR. WIGNER, LASZLO TISZA was a Hungarian who was imprisoned by the Nazi dominated Hungarian Government after having been found guilty of being a Communist. It was DR. WIGNER'S recollection that TISZA had been imprisoned for two to three years in Hungary around the year 1934. He believed that TISZA had been imbittered against the Nazi regime and he learned that Hungarian authorities had found Communist literature in TISZA'S home and tried and convicted him of being a Communist. DR. WIGNER said there was doubt in his mind whether TISZA actually was a Communist since he had heard that someone had turned over the literature which was found in TISZA'S home to TISZA for safe-keeping and TISZA may not actually have known the nature of the Communist literature. At any rate DR. WIGNER stated that he personally knows that TISZA is today extremely Anti-Communist in his views.

DR. WIGNER said that DR. TELLER has maintained friendship with Professor TISZA who apparently is held in high regard by the Physics Faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he said that DR. TELLER'S friendship with Professor TISZA did not mean an indictment of any of his views of the past or present and DR. TELLER'S friendship with Professor TISZA did not alter his belief that DR. TELLER is completely discreet and dependable by one iota.

DR. WIGNER stated that being one of the country's foremost nuclear scientists, DR. TELLER naturally was acquainted with numerous atomic scientists and he unquestionably knew EMIL KRAUS FUCHS inasmuch as he was associated with him. DR. WIGNER said however that he did not know the degree of DR. TELLER'S association with FUCHS or the extent of possible friendship between these two individuals, DR.

SI-100-11022

TELLER never having spoken to him concerning FUCHS. DR. WIGNER said it was only by accident that he, DR. WIGNER, never met FUCHS, and he mentioned that most of the leading nuclear scientists in this country were acquainted with FUCHS.

DR. WIGNER advised that he knew DR. TELLER had been associated with George Washington University, the University of Chicago, the University of California, and possibly the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. DR. WIGNER stated that it was his recollection that DR. TELLER held a summer appointment at Columbia University and this would have been around the year 1941. DR. WIGNER himself, in the year 1941, was connected with Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

DR. WIGNER advised that the only school with which he knew that DR. TELLER had been associated in New York City was Columbia University.

- WIGNER'S VISIT ORIGINALLY TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

MI-100-11022

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Newark dated October 20, 1947 entitled EUGENE PAUL WIGNER, ARAA, INTERNAL SECURITY (Bufile 116-136) which sets out that DR. WIGNER is considered a possible security risk.

Reference is also made to the report of SA [redacted] b7C  
entitled EUGENE PAUL WIGNER dated November 12, 1947 at Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin.

REFERENCE: Newark teletype to Bureau and Milwaukee dated August 3, 1950.



DIRECTOR, FBI

August 30, 1950

SAC, BOSTON

LADZLO TISZA  
wa. Ladislavus Tisza  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

100-308  
115-1265

cc0  
Reference is made to the bulet dated 6/13/50 entitled as above and  
bulet to Albuquerque dated 7/20/50 captioned "Dr. EDWARD TELLER,  
Atomic Energy Employee, SECURITY MATTER - C". Instant corres-  
pondence concerned the possibility of approaching Ladislav Tisza  
in connection with a pending investigation of Edward Teller.

A mail cover which has been maintained on the residence of  
Ladislavus Tisza reflects only two letters, one from the Amieur  
Corporation, 141 East 44th st., New York 17, New York. The  
second letter was forwarded to Tisza from Budapest, Hungary.  
The full name of the sender was illegible but it was ascertained  
that the last name was also Tisza, believed to be the mother of  
Ladislav Tisza, who is still in Hungary.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston,  
Mass., at the present time Tisza is endeavoring to have his mother,  
who is in Hungary, admitted to the U. S. for permanent residence.

A back check of toll calls reflected the following:

8-5-50, from New Jersey a telegram to Ladislav Tisza  
signed Laci which was a night letter.

4-18-50, from Princeton, N. J., 1836-M, collect  
telegram from an individual signed Teesop, Leesop  
or Seesop.

3-7-50, an international telegram from Hungary  
signed Tisza, which is possibly the mother of Ladislav  
Tisza.

100-24053

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CC: Washington Field  
Chicago  
Los Angeles  
New York  
Albuquerque  
Baltimore

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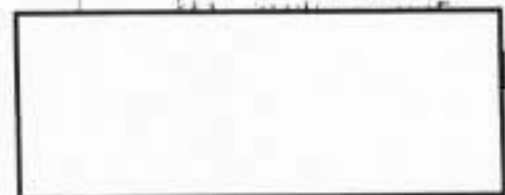
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DATE 12-3-03 BY 60240BC/ITC/06

100-308-42

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DIRECTOR, FBI

In addition a check was made on the toll calls to Veronica Tissa, a physician and the wife of Lasse Tissa which reflected on 12-13-49, a telegram emanating from Woodside, N. Y., and on 12-17-49, a toll call from New York City, telephone exchange WAD 8-7713.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C  
[redacted] Boston, 12-9-49, entitled "LASZLO TISZA, wa., INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

Page 6 of instant report in section II, Immigration records reflect that Tissa was designated to his wife's uncle, Dr. Irving Reiss of Cambridge, Mass. Tissa's witnesses included a Dr. Charles S. Squire, Assistant Professor of Physics, 7 Exeter St., Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Mary Reiss, 107 Washington Ave., Cambridge, Mass. It is believed that the spelling of Reiss is incorrect and that Mary Reiss is actually the wife of Dr. Irving Reiss and therefore the aunt of Veronica Tissa. Accordingly Mary Reiss is not being interviewed by the Boston Office.

The other individual, Dr. Charles S. Squire, is believed to be identical with Charles Francis Squire, OR-5712, who was investigated as an Atomic Energy applicant. The PSQ which was forwarded to Boston in connection with Charles Francis Squire reflects that he resided at 7 Exeter St., Boston, in 1945-47. It also reflects that Squire attended the University of Paris in France in 1937-38 which is probably the time he became acquainted with Lasse Tissa.

The Bureau is requested to review its file on Charles Francis Squire, whose address in 1946 was indicated as the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas, and advise the Boston Office in order that an appropriate lead may be set out to the Houston Office to have Squire interviewed concerning Tissa.

It was noted that in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston there appeared a letter dated 7-28-46, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Burton

Excuse me please for the delayed answer, but I have just returned from Bikini Atoll. I know Dr Tissa very little indeed having met him once or twice in Dr Teller's house. Dr Tissa

DIRECTOR, FBI

"is a hungarian physicist and a great friend of Dr Teller from whom you can certainly get all the information about him. As you know Dr Teller is no more the professor in our university and have moved to the University of Chicago. At present he is spending the summer in Stanford University (I saw him there last week) and you can reach him by writing Stanford Univ Palo Alto Calif

Yours sincerely

G. (Illegible)"

In connection with the foregoing it is noted that an individual by the name of Burton was unknown to the officials at INO at Boston. There was nothing in file which indicated what had prompted the writing of the letter to Mr. Burton although it would appear that Edward Teller was in some way connected with the University of Chicago in 1946. The signature of the letter was illegible but it is believed that the person who wrote to Mr. Burton was named G. Gason, Ganoov or Ganoou.

It is further noted that during World War II Lasso Tizza was cleared by OSRD as an alien. The Washington Field Office is requested to review the files of OSRD and forward complete information to the Bureau and to the Boston Office.

In a further effort to ascertain Tizza's present sympathies, the Boston Office contacted Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, who is the Director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Engineering, MIT, Cambridge, Mass. The result of a previous interview with Dr. Zacharias is set forth in the referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] at Boston concerning Lasso Tizza dated 12-8-42, page 5. On this occasion Dr. Zacharias stated that to the best of his knowledge Tizza had no foreign sympathies and that his known associates were Martin Deutsch and Victor Weisskopf, both of whom were interviewed. The results of the interviews are set forth on pages 6, 7 and 8 of referenced Boston report. b7C

Dr. Zacharias stated that in connection with Tizza's foreign background the only individuals he believed could be of assistance are the following:

One, [redacted] who is presently attached to the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Long Island, N. Y. Zacharias states that b7C



DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted] was formerly married to John Von Neumann, a mathematician at Princeton University, from whom she became divorced. [redacted] then married a graduate student one [redacted]

[redacted] It is Zacharias' opinion that [redacted] is completely reliable and discreet and pro-American in her attitude. He states, however, that he is unaware of her foreign background but indicated that since she had been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission her background would be readily available.

Eugene Wigner of the Physics Department, Princeton University, was another individual named by Zacharias. Dr. Zacharias states he has had intermittent contact with Wigner for the last 10 years and that Wigner has been apparently cleared for Government work.

John Von Neumann, Director Zacharias stated that he did not know Von Neumann very well but suggested that he could possibly be of assistance in furnishing information concerning Tissa.

The fourth individual named by Director Zacharias was Dr. Edward Teller of Los Alamos, who is himself the subject of a pending Bureau investigation as indicated above. Dr. Zacharias stated that Teller to his knowledge was a completely reliable individual who is presently at Los Alamos and who could possibly furnish information which may be of assistance to the Bureau.

It is noted that Dr. Zacharias suggested the foregoing individuals because it is his belief that each of them is of Hungarian extraction.

The Bureau is requested to review its file on [redacted] John Von Neumann and Eugene Wigner as individuals who could possibly be contacted on either the Teller or Tissa investigations.

The Boston Office was requested to furnish its opinion as to the advisability of interviewing Tissa concerning the basis for the allegations against himself. It is believed that such an interview in a discreet manner would be of possible assistance in clearing up conflicting allegations made concerning Tissa and therefore this interview is being recommended to the Bureau for its approval. On the other hand it is not believed that at this



DIRECTOR, FBI

time the Boston Office, because of the unknown foreign background of Tissa, is in a position to make an affirmative recommendation that Tissa be interviewed concerning Teller in view of the importance of Teller in the Atomic Energy program and further in view of the fact that there is no way of knowing whether or not Tissa would directly communicate with Teller advising him that he, Teller, is under investigation. It is suggested, however, that if Tissa is interviewed concerning his known associates in the U. S. that the interview should develop information which Tissa might have concerning these various associations which may at that time include the name of Dr. Edward Teller. The foregoing is being forwarded to the Bureau for its consideration and no further action is being contemplated by Boston pending receipt of Bureau advice on this matter.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBUQUERQUE

FILE NO. 100-22422

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9-1-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7-13, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31; 8-1-3, 8, 16, 18, 22, 23-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">[Redacted]</div> <b>nkt b7C</b>
TITLE <b>DR. EDWARD TELLER</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

TELLER born in Hungary, January 15, 1908. Immigrated to United States September 24, 1935 with wife, where associated on Physics Staff, George Washington University, Wash., D.C., 1935 to 1941. Subject and wife became naturalized United States citizens, Washington, D.C., March 4, 1941. Investigation during 1941 identified wife's name among active indices of Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization since declared within purview of Executive Order 9835. Subject's sister, HODA KIRZ, a Hungarian National, formerly employed in U. S. Hungarian Legation, September 27, 1948 to June 23, 1950. Records of [Redacted] and [Redacted] other Governmental agencies concerned in foreign intelligence, contained no additional pertinent information concerning relatives. [Redacted] and [Redacted] informants conversant with Communist Party and front activities in the past, unable to recall subject or wife. Records HCUA contain no additional pertinent information. Acquaintances regard subject and wife as sincerely loyal and recall that associations in Washington, D.C. primarily among scientific people, including STEPHEN BRUNAUER and GEORGE GANON. BRUNAUER, who was among persons named in charges of Senator MC CARTHY during March, 1950, has been previously identified as a member of the Youth Group of the

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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12-4-03  
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Hungarian Section, Communist Party, New York City, 1925 to 1927. GAMOW, Russian born Physicist, in U. S. since 1933, has been identified as among a circle of BRUNAUER's friends 1935 to 1938, whom informant considered sympathetic to the Communist cause and Russia; informant considered GAMOW and wife had only contempt for conventional and moral attitudes and the United States culturally. One informant, who regards subject loyal, describes subject as an extrovert toward peace organizational activity. A social acquaintance recalled that during the Spanish Civil War, subject's wife appeared to be sympathetic to the Loyalist cause but considered this prompted by strong anti-Fascist feelings. None of acquaintances recall any teaching on the part of the subject other than in the field of Physics.

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## DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the course of an investigation conducted during 1941, Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, determined that the name of Mrs. EDWARD TELLER, 2610 Garfield Street, N. W., appeared among the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

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It is noted that such organization has since been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General.

It is to be noted that during a previous investigation conducted during 1947 pertinent to an application of EDWARD TELLER for employment with the Atomic Energy Commission, it was determined that he and his wife had previously resided at the above address.

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Records of Confidential Informant [ ] another Governmental agency, reflect that Mrs. ANA KIRZ, NEE, TELLER, was

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employed as a [ ] in the United States Legation, Budapest, Hungary, from September 27, 1948 to June 23, 1950. It was noted that records of [ ] which were reviewed by Special Agent [ ] contained further information reflecting EMMA KIRZ to have been born November 11, 1905, at Budapest, Hungary, and to be the widow of Dr. ANDRAS KIRZ (deceased). Among relatives she lists the following:

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Father - Dr. MIKSA TELLER, born 1871, Czechoslovakia, residing Budapest, where he was indicated to be a lawyer;

Mother - ILONA DEUTSCH, born 1883, Rumania;

Brother - EDWARD TELLER, a Scientist of 5445 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

No additional relatives were listed therein.

In above records, [ ] reflects that she was formerly employed by C.A.R.S., September, 1947 to September, 1948, and formerly with the American Military Mission as [ ] and [ ] August, 1945 to September, 1947.

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The above records reflect [ ] employment was terminated with the United States Legation June 23, 1950, as part of a reduction in force.

It is noted that among references, [ ] listed [ ] United States Navy.

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A check against the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities has failed to locate any additional pertinent information concerning the subject or his relatives.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that subject, EDWARD TELLER, was issued a Quota Immigration Visa #122, London, September 10, 1935, at which time he exhibited

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Hungarian Passport #A328.528 issued Budapest, Hungary, September 6, 1933, valid to September 6, 1936. Thereon his wife was listed as AUGUSTA MARY TELLER and his occupation was shown as a Professor. Date and place of birth were reflected as Budapest, Hungary, January 15, 1908. He listed his parents as MAX TELLER, father, and ILONA DEUTSCH TELLER, both of Budapest, 3 Szalay - U, Hungary. Instant Visa reflected TELLER to be destined to George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for permanent association.

The above Visa certifies his arrival at New York City, September 24, 1935, aboard the SS Aquitania.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records further reflect that the subject registered as an Alien in Washington, D.C., November 19, 1940, being assigned number 440593, furnishing his residence as 3511 Davenport Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect that TELLER filed a Declaration of Intention #77038 at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1936, listing his address as 2610 Garfield Street, N. W. He subsequently received a Certificate of Naturalization #5081872 in the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1941.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect additionally that the subject's wife, AUGUSTA MARY TELLER, was issued United States Visa #123, September 10, 1935 at London, England, at which time she exhibited Hungarian Passport #A411.051 368/S issued at the Hungarian Legation, Hague, Holland, June 6, 1934, valid to June 6, 1936. Information contained on the above Visa lists her date and place of birth as Budapest, Hungary, April 30, 1909, and reflected the following residences for the previous five years:

Hungary, 1930 to August, 1931  
 United States, August, 1931 to August, 1933  
 Hungary, August, 1933 to February, 1934  
 Denmark, February, 1934 to September, 1934  
 England (79 Gower Street, London E.), September, 1934 to date.

Thereon she lists her parents as GABRIELLA HARKANYI, mother, and EDWARD HARKANYI, father, 5 Honved - U, Budapest.

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The above Visa reflected that Mrs. TELLER was destined to the United States to accompany her husband to George Washington University. Such visa reflects certification of arrival at New York City, September 24, 1935, aboard the SS Aquitania. Records reflect additionally that Mrs. TELLER filed a Declaration of Intention #13746 at Washington, D.C., May 29, 1936, and subsequently received Certificate of Naturalization #5081871, March 4, 1941, in United States District Court, Washington, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records further contain an Alien Registration Form filed by Mrs. TELLER during November, 1940, reflecting information that she was also known as AUGUSTA SCHUTZ and AUGUSTA SCHUTZ-BARKANII. It was noted that she was assigned Alien Registration #3660534.

Records of the Passport Division reflect that the subject was issued Passport #251712, July 16, 1948 to permit him to depart from New York City September 5, 1948, via plane for an intended visit of one month to England and Belgium for scientific conferences sponsored by the United States Navy. His address at such time was listed as 5445 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Instant Passport file contains a letter of September 3, 1948, with the signature of the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, giving notice of Navy letter of credentials issued to Dr. EDWARD TELLER. Such letter in turn requests a Passport in order that TELLER may proceed to England, France, Denmark, and Holland, noting that Doctor TELLER was a Civilian Technician supplied to the Navy under contract by the University of Chicago by ONR.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DISTRICH, United States Navy (retired), 2125 34th Street, S. E., was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] at which time he advised that he had formerly been in Hungary from early 1945 to September, 1946, as a Naval member of the Allied Control Commission. DISTRICH stated that when he arrived in Budapest, he looked up the TELLER family who had been lifetime acquaintances of his wife. He said that upon contacting the TELLERS, he learned that ANDRAS KIRZ, [redacted] had died in a Nazi concentration camp and stated that he, DISTRICH, was subsequently responsible for helping [redacted] gain a position with the American Military Mission. He stated further that on some occasions he aided the TELLER family in getting mail and money from the subject in the United States. DISTRICH stated that he had known of the TELLER

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family since the late 1920's and had at no time heard any information indicating that any of them was inclined to be in sympathy with Russia or Communism. He stated that he had no question as to the loyalty of the subject to the United States Government, however, he advised that he was not directly acquainted with any of TELLER'S associates. He stated that he had heard TELLER speak of a [redacted] of George Washington University.

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Mrs. ROSE PALMER DIETRICH, wife of the above, interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] advised that she was born in Budapest where she had gone to school with [redacted] of the subject, throughout grade and high school. She described the TELLERS as close friends of her own family and advised that the subject's father, Dr. MIRA TELLER was a successful lawyer in private practice in Budapest. She stated that to her knowledge none of the TELLER family had associated with the short-lived Communist Regime after World War II in Hungary nor had they shown any tendencies of sympathy toward Russia or Communism.

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Mrs. DIETRICH advised that she saw relatively little of TELLER in Europe inasmuch as he was engaged in study in Germany for considerable period, therefore, she did not have occasion to meet his immediate acquaintances. She stated that she had not been acquainted with the family of TELLER'S wife.

Mrs. DIETRICH advised that during the past few years she has not been closely associated with the TELLERS, having in fact, last seen TELLER in 1945, at which time TELLER contacted her in New York. She recalled that this was in the late Spring or early Summer of 1945. She stated that on this occasion she saw TELLER three or four times, however, she did not learn anything as to when he was contacting or his business in New York at that time. Mrs. DIETRICH advised that at that time she assisted Dr. TELLER in getting mail and some money to his relatives in Hungary enclosing such in correspondence to Admiral DIETRICH. She stated that she read some of his mail on his insistence and that it appeared to concern strictly family matters. Mrs. DIETRICH indicated that she had at no time known of any associates or activities on the part of TELLER which she regarded as questionable in any light.

[redacted] U. S., advised that he became acquainted with the TELLERS during their stay in Washington from 1935 to about 1940, having been engaged as

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their family Physician and also seeing them socially on a few occasions. HORVATH advised that he had known of the subject's family in Hungary by reputation and had during a period of stay on his part in Hungary also come to know of Mrs. TELLER's father as a prominent Physician. He stated that the families of both the subject and his wife had always been represented as people of moderate political followings. HORVATH advised that TELLER impressed him as a brilliant Scientist who seemed to be of stable political views and therefore he had no question concerning his loyalty. He stated that additionally he had no knowledge of any organizational activity on the part of the subject or his wife while in Washington, D. C. which he would consider questionable.

[redacted] George Washington University, who resides at [redacted] Virginia, advised that he has known TELLER only by reputation as a prominent Nuclear Physicist. [redacted] a Hungarian National who immigrated to the United States in 1948, advised that he knew of the subject's father in Hungary by reputation but had never received any information which would cause him to question the political sympathies of the subject's father.

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[redacted] advised that he had heard [redacted] make frequent mention of EDWARD TELLER as a friend and associate.

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[redacted] of Scientific Activities, George Washington University, advised that he had been acquainted with the TELLERS since their arrival in the United States in about 1935, when TELLER became associated with the Physics Staff at George Washington University. He advised that some time during 1935, [redacted] of George Washington, learned of the work of TELLER and [redacted] through [redacted] a renowned Spanish Scientist under whom both had studied. He stated that thereafter [redacted] invited [redacted] and TELLER to come to the United States and affiliate with the Science Staff at George Washington.

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[redacted] stated that after their arrival, TELLER and [redacted] worked very closely together and set up a theoretical laboratory at George Washington University, working practically on their own in this pursuit. He stated that during the years following they were away from George Washington extensively lecturing and participating in scientific functions. [redacted] stated that he

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had additional occasion to know TELLER socially through mutual acquaintances and University work. Dr. VAN EVERA regarded TELLER as a highly intelligent individual who had an unusual knack of presenting abstract physical theories in language understandable to the layman. He described TELLER as a well met person and felt that in all respects he appeared to have a true patriotic concern in the United States.

VAN EVERA stated that he knew Dr. TELLER to have been active in several scientific groups and societies but had no knowledge of any political organizational activity on TELLER'S part. He stated that it had come to his attention that the TELLERS were well acquainted with and social associates of STEPHEN BRUNAUER and his wife. VAN EVERA advised that he had had opportunity to see TELLER only on a few occasions after TELLER left the Staff at George Washington. He stated, however, that he had continued to receive information concerning the progress of Dr. TELLER and that in this regard no information has come to him which would cause him to question TELLER'S loyalty in any way. VAN EVERA stated that at no time had he received any information indicating that Dr. TELLER had participated in any type of teaching other than lecturing or participating in conferences involving scientific matters.

In connection with STEPHEN BRUNAUER, mentioned above, it is noted that during March, 1950, Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY is reported in the New York World Telegram, March 13, 1950, as having identified BRUNAUER as a Navy Scientist familiar with top-most defense secrets stating that he had admitted to associates that he was a member of the Communist Party.

It is noted that STEPHEN BRUNAUER has previously been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with his application for clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission. During the course of such investigation, JOHN BECKER, a self-admitted former member of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party, New York City, 1918 to 1927, was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] of the Newark Office on April 7, 1950. At such time BECKER identified BRUNAUER as a former active member of the Youth Group of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party, who he said was known in Communist Party circles as BARABAS and was active from 1925 to 1927. LENZ described BRUNAUER as an intellectual type, student of Leninism

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and a propounder of revolutionary ideology. He reported that BRUNAUER led Communist Party discussions and was considered a capable thinker and speaker.

During February, 1948, JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS, 250 West 57th Street, a former Research Director for the Dies Committee, advised Special Agent [redacted] that he was acquainted with both STEPHEN BRUNAUER and his wife, ESTHER, in the late 1920's and early 1930's, in Washington, D.C., at which time he and the BRUNAUSERS were part of a small group which met for discussions on political peace and called itself "The Liberal Group". He stated that in 1928 BRUNAUER informed him that he, BRUNAUER, was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that he had no information that BRUNAUER'S wife, ESTHER CAULIN BRUNAUER, was a Communist Party member but assumed that she was in view of the close association with her husband. MATTHEWS advised that both the BRUNAUSERS were members of the American Friends of the Soviet Union and that on one occasion STEPHEN BRUNAUER was to have delivered an address before that organization but that since he was a Government employee he was prevailed upon to forego the occasion; that instead ESTHER BRUNAUER delivered the speech. MATTHEWS further at this time exhibited a flyer captioned, "Who Rules in Soviet Russia", advertising a lecture under the auspices of the American Friends of the Soviet Union, June 11, 1936, at Washington, D. C., reflecting Dr. ESTHER BRUNAUER to preside.

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It is noted that the American Friends of the Soviet Union has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In connection with GEORGE GANOW, referred to above, it is pointed out that he is identical with GEORGE ANTHONY GANOW, who has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with assignment to Atomic Energy work. Such investigation has developed information that GANOW was born in Odessa, Russia, came to the United States November 6, 1934, and was naturalized Rockville, Maryland, August 6, 1940. After entry into the United States, he was employed at the George Washington University as a Professor of Physics and is presently so employed on a leave of absence from the University of California, Atomic Energy Commission facility at Los Alamos.

GANOW, during a previous interview by the Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, advised that prior to 1933 he had tried unsuccessfully to leave Russia with his wife

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and that during 1933, he was invited to visit Denmark to attend Scientific Conferences on the invitation of Dr. NILS BOHR and at such time he was subsequently able to secure a Passport for himself and also his wife on the threat that he would not attend unless a Passport were issued to her. He stated that after spending some time in Copenhagen, he desired to go on to Paris; later returned to Denmark; and finally was able to come to the United States.

It is noted that in investigation relative to GANOW, it has been determined that he previously listed STEPHEN BRUNAUER as a reference and is known to have been a social acquaintance as well as an associate of BRUNAUER in connection with scientific research.

It is noted additionally that Mrs. ELIZABETH C. LINDSAY on May 2, 1950, furnished information to Special Agent [redacted] of the New Haven Office of the FBI, to the effect that she had resided in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1938 and saw a great deal of STEPHEN BRUNAUER and his wife and met many of their friends and associates during this period. She stated that she withdrew from the BRUNAUERS and their circle of friends because of moral and social disapproval and discomfort being with them. She stated that included among the BRUNAUERS' circle of friends were GEORGE and RHO GANOW, whom she considered to be very sympathetic to the Communist cause and to Russia. Along this line she stated that they often talked about the Russian experiment and felt that it was good and would work. She, toward identifying GANOW, referred to him as Russian born, stating that he worked on the Atomic Bomb, had written numerous books, and was engaged in research work at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. She stated that often at parties he and his wife, RHO, would tell a drawing room full of "half drunk" people about their "escape" from Soviet Russia. She stated further that they both had only contempt for conventional, social and moral attitudes and also for the United States culturally.

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Dr. KARL HERZFELD, Head of the Physical Department, Catholic University, advised that he had become acquainted with the TELLERS during 1935, shortly after their arrival in the United States and came to know TELLER quite well professionally as well as socially. He regards TELLER as a brilliant scientist of mature good judgment and stated that TELLER'S associates to his knowledge were

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primarily people of mutual scientific interest. Dr. HERZFELD stated that he was unable to recall any associates or known organizational activities on the part of the TELLERS which he would regard as questionable along political lines. He stated that he was unable to recall specifically any political tendencies voiced personally by TELLER, however, that during this period he had the distinct impression that TELLER was strongly Nazi. He explained that Mrs. TELLER was quite outspoken in her feelings indicating sympathy for the Loyalist Forces in the Spanish Civil war. He stated, however, that he did not feel that her statements of sympathy were prompted by a pro feeling in agreement with the political philosophy of the Loyalist Forces but rather were an expression of feelings against the threat of Fascism. He stated that during recent years he has had casual contact with TELLER and he knows TELLER to have been anti-Russian and feels that TELLER is most concerned politically in working for and thinking toward complete world peace. Dr. HERZFELD stated that he has known of TELLER making numerous lectures in connection with scientific subjects but stated that to his knowledge TELLER had at no time participated in any teaching or lecturing relative to fields other than science.

CLOYD MARVIN, JR., 2540 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., advised that while in the Army during 1944, he was assigned to Los Alamos where he came in contact and worked under the general supervision of EDWARD TELLER. He stated that Doctor TELLER was a friend of MARVIN'S father, Dr. CLOYD MARVIN, of George Washington University, and that through this entree he had occasion to be in TELLER'S company on occasions. He stated that to his knowledge TELLER'S associates consisted primarily of other persons engaged in scientific pursuits at Los Alamos and that he knew of none of these associates whom he had had any reason to question from a loyalty standpoint.

MARVIN stated that he became aware that TELLER was greatly interested in the subject of world peace and recalled that he had expressed his hopes along this line on occasions. He stated that the TELLERS impressed him as being content with the American way of life and expressed the belief that Dr. TELLER was making every effort to do a good job at Los Alamos. He recalled that Dr. TELLER had expressed concern over the fact that the Atomic Bomb was actually used and seemed to be generally in favor of broader

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publications of information concerning Atomic energy in the hope that it would be of added service to humanity.

Dr. CLOYD MARVIN, President of George Washington University, recounted that he had learned of TELLER'S ability sometime around 1935 through NILS BOHR, eminent Danish scientist who had referred to TELLER as an able Hungarian scientist who had been a student of BOHR'S. Dr. MARVIN stated that he was subsequently able to add TELLER to the Staff at George Washington University and that from then on he came to regard TELLER as a Physicist of stellar ability. He stated that he regarded TELLER'S contributions to physical science as of substantial value and that he had never had cause to doubt TELLER'S loyalty and sincerity of purpose.

Dr. MARVIN stated that he had no knowledge of any questionable organizational activity on the part of Mr. or Mrs. TELLER and that he considered TELLER to be a discerning type of person who had guarded against such associations. Dr. MARVIN described TELLER'S approach to science as in what respect science could contribute to the good of mankind. However, he expressed his belief that TELLER at all times respected and adhered to the necessity for secrecy of classified information.

Dr. MARVIN stated that he has had no knowledge of any teaching or lecturing by TELLER in other than scientific fields. He stated that he knew Mrs. TELLER but did not feel that he was well enough acquainted with her to attempt to vouchsafe in her behalf. He advised of his recollection that she had studied in the United States, having attended the University of Pittsburgh, for a period; but, however, explained he was not acquainted with her ideas or capabilities.

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, who was familiar with Communist Party activities and front activities in the Washington area during the past, stated that the subject and his wife were unknown to the Informant.

Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, who has been acquainted with Communist Party activities in the Washington, D. C. area in the past, was unable to furnish any identifying information concerning subject or his wife.

Confidential Informant ☐ a representative of a Government agency who has been acquainted with many of the

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principal scientists engaged in Atomic Energy matters and who is regarded as reliable, advised that he had known TELLER since about 1947 and has no reason to question the loyalty of TELLER. He stated, however, that he considers TELLER to be a likable person but it had frequently come to his attention that TELLER was crusading for various and sundry causes usually along peace lines and in behalf of peace groups. He stated that in this regard, TELLER frequently attempted to enlist the interest of his associates in peace discussions and that he regarded TELLER as an extrovert to this extent.

He stated further that he had become concerned in TELLER'S apparent willingness to engage in lectures wherever possible and in this regard Confidential Informant [ ] has been concerned as to the possibility of TELLER innocently disclosing vital information on some such occasion. [ ] stated that he was unable to name any specific peace groups with which TELLER had been affiliated but from conversations along the lines indicated it had become obvious to him that TELLER was keenly concerned personally.

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It is noted that in letter dated July 10, 1950, the Albuquerque Office made reference to previous information concerning the appearance of the name of Dr. EDWARD TELLER on a list pertinent to the United American Spanish Aid Committee and Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Further reference is made therein to a membership list of the League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C., which contained the name of Mrs. EDWARD TELLER.

It is pointed out that no attempt was made to treat with the above information in instant report inasmuch as the records of the WFO contain no corroborating information along these lines.

It is pointed out that in connection with a Loyalty investigation pertinent to DEAN BORK, Senior Chemist, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, conducted during January, 1949, that the El Paso Office in a letter dated January 31, 1949, advised that Dr. EDWARD TELLER had contacted the El Paso Office, and furnished information concerning BORK indicating that he, TELLER, desired that his name be kept confidential.

Such letter sets out TELLER'S information to the effect that he was closely acquainted with BORK in Washington, D. C., 1935 to 1941, who had a clear cut Russian sympathies.

Such letter further records that TELLER'S wife had advised that she was acquainted with [redacted] and knew her to have been an active member of the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's.

The above letter sets out that Mrs. TELLER stated she had helped [redacted] address some items for the mailing list of this organization and accompanied [redacted] on an occasion when contact had been made with a number of laundry workers for this organization.

Previous investigation by the Washington Field Office has developed information that BORK was formerly a member



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of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

It has further been determined that [redacted] was an [redacted] at the Soviet Embassy from about 1938 to about 1947, and has been reliably identified as a member of the League of Women Shoppers. [redacted] has further been identified as a Communist Party member known to Confidential Informant [redacted] and an associate of [redacted] and other Communist Party members known to [redacted]

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No attempt was made to include the above information in the details of instant report inasmuch as acquaintances contacted were not aware of the relationship between the TELLERS and the BUREES. Further, inasmuch as it was indicated other information furnished by the TELLERS was to be treated confidentially, it is felt that the manner of reporting the above information can best be determined by the office of origin.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that on April 4, 1949, Congressman BARRATT O'BAMA, Representative from Illinois, inserted a letter into the Congressional Record signed by SAMUEL K. ALLISON, HAROLD C. URSEY, EDWARD TELLER and JOSEPH E. NAYOR, the University of Chicago, criticizing the HCUA of the 80th Congress of operating in an atmosphere of witch-hunting and headline seeking.

Such records further contained news clippings relative to EDWARD TELLER, the Barkers School, New York City, during 1941, however, inasmuch as these are identical with information previously determined, such information is not included in instant report.

It is noted that INS records reflect that the subject's wife was previously in the United States during 1933. The central records of INS contain no specific information relative to the entry and it is believed that such information would be obtainable only at the Port of Entry.

Instant report reflects that [redacted] identified as an informant conversant with Communist activities in the Washington, D.C.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE

area, was unable to furnish any identifying information concerning the subject or his wife. Such informant was of the opinion that the name was familiar to him although informant was unable to immediately determine any point of acquaintance. Photographs of the subject and his wife taken prior to 1941 have been obtained and are being exhibited to the informant to enable the informant to recall or eliminate the subject as an acquaintance. Results of such re-contact will be reported in the immediate future.

[ ] referred to in instant report, advised additionally that it had come to his attention that Atomic Energy officials were very concerned over the tendencies of Dr. TELLER to devote a great extent of his time to lecturing and outside appearances and felt that such was detracting from his time and application to research. He stated that he understood that in the near future Dr. TELLER would be confronted with this concern at which time he would be requested to apply himself more fully to his AEC assignment or to leave the work.

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[ ] advised that his concern as to the security of Dr. TELLER had come about primarily over an instance in the past when TELLER had written an article for an Atomic Scientific group wherein TELLER made reference to some information relative to the hydrogen bomb which should not have been referred to under any circumstances. He stated that he understood that TELLER had been questioned concerning this by officials at Los Alamos and that TELLER had been very regretful later of his indiscretion.

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[ ] further stated that while he felt TELLER was sincerely loyal that he did feel that TELLER would attempt to help virtually any scientist regardless of his background merely because the person was a scientist. In this regard, [ ] stated that he had no specific references to any other scientist but that this was merely a feeling of his opinion of TELLER.

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Concerning information relative to [ ] set forth herein it is noted that the information furnished by [ ] is set forth in report of SA [ ] New York City, May 2, 1950, in the matter entitled [ ] ARAH, Basile 116-2863.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

~~SECRET~~

Information attributed to JOHN BECKER is set forth in the report of [redacted] at Newark, July 4, 1950, relative to the above matter.

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In connection with GEORGE GAMOW, information attributed to [redacted] is set forth in the report of SA [redacted] at New Haven, August 17, 1950, in the matter entitled GEORGE ANTHONY GAMOW, AKA, SECURITY MATTER - C, Bureau File 116-12246.

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~~SECRET~~

WFO 100-22022

LEADS

~~SECRET~~

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will furnish results of recontact with Confidential Informant ☐ referred to in instant report, who is being recontacted to determine specifically as to whether the informant has had any knowledge or acquaintance of the subject.

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THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE

AT LOS ALAMOS

Will, through the Security Office, make effort to develop information concerning any unauthorized or questionable disclosures or references to classified material on the part of TELLER in the past along lines referred to herein by ☐

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~~SECRET~~



NYC-100-22422

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] Anonymous.

[REDACTED] Foreign Service Office, State Department.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] Security Division, State Department.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Atomic Energy  
Commission, who has requested his identity  
be protected.

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REFERENCES:

Albuquerque letter dated July 10, 1950;  
Bureau letter dated July 26, 1950;  
Bureau letter dated August 8, 1950.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



Director, FBI

September 6, 1950

SAC, Baltimore

Dr. EDWARD TELLER  
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Albuquerque letters to the Bureau dated 7/10/50 and 8/14/50.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet Espionage agent, was interviewed at his residence at Westminster, Maryland, on August 4, 1950 by SA [redacted] and on August 30, 1950 by SA [redacted] at which time the photographs of subject furnished as enclosures with reference letters were displayed to him. b7C

He advised that TELLER is not known to him. He stated that the photographs, description and background of TELLER did not suggest anyone he knew in Communist, Communist underground or espionage activities during the time that he was engaged in such activities.

It is noted that Mr. CHAMBERS defected from the Communist Party in April, 1938, several years prior to the time an individual named EDWARD TELLER taught at the Workers School in New York City. RUC.

PGJ:MGB  
100-13473

cc - Albuquerque (100-308)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-3-83 BY 60602 JDB/CEH/CLP

SEARCHED <i>h</i>	INDEXED <i>h</i>
SERIALIZED <i>B</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
SEP 9 1950	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

*ph*

100-308-44

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 13, 1950

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

LASZLO TISZA, wa.,  
Internal Security - R

Dr. EDWARD TELLER  
Atomic Energy Act - Employee  
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Boston letter to the Director dated August 30, 1950 in the case captioned LASZLO TISZA, wa., Internal Security - R. On pages two and three of this letter reference is made to a letter dated July 28, 1946 which was signed G. GAMON, GAMOV or GAMOU.

It is suggested that this letter may have been from GEORGE ANTHONY GAMON who was investigated by the Bureau under the caption GEORGE ANTHONY GAMON - 4, AEAA. He is presently employed in the Theoretical Physics Division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico. GAMON formerly worked with Dr. EDWARD TELLER in the Physics Department of George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

In view of the fact that GAMON is closely associated with TELLER at the present time, the Albuquerque Office does not suggest that GAMON be interviewed concerning either TISZA or TELLER.

jjs:brc *h.c.*  
100-308  
CC-Boston (100-24063)

12-3-03 ACC602905CC/TCG/DC

100-308-45

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBUQUERQUE

NY FILE NO 100-98602 EMR

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/20/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/15 - 30/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE DR. EDWARD TELLER		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - EMPLOYEE	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  Subject instructed classes at Columbia University 7/5/39 to 8/12/39 and from 9/24/41 to 6/30/42. Bulletins of Workers' School reflect one EDWARD TELLER listed as an instructor from 9/30/40 to 12/21/40 and from 4/14/41 to 6/21/41. Confidential Informants unable to identify subject by name or photograph and are likewise unable to identify EDWARD TELLER, instructor, at the Workers' School.			
DETAILS:  <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;"> <i>R/S Albany 12/19/60</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">           ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED            HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED            DATE 12-3-01 BY AL60290BCE/KCG/OG         </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>           [REDACTED] Physics Department,            Columbia University, was recontacted at her office and produced correspondence which disclosed the following information:             On January 6, 1939 an invitation was tendered by mail to Professor EDWARD TELLER, 2610 Garfield Street Northwest, Washington, D.C. to teach in the Physics Department at Columbia University during the summer session of 1939. The invitation was accepted by Professor TELLER several days later and he was in turn advised that the session was to consist of two hour lectures daily from July 5, 1939 to August 12, 1939.             The records of the Payroll Department reflect that TELLER         </div> <div style="text-align: right;">b7C</div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
1 copy sent to San Francisco 5-Bureau 3-Albuquerque (100-308) 2-Albany (116-3388) 2-Washington Field 3-New York		100-308-46 SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED SEP 25 1950 FBI-ALBUQUERQUE	

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.



NY 100-98602

was paid \$900 for the summer session of 1939. The payroll records, the records of the office of the secretary to the President and the records of [redacted] failed to disclose a New York address for the subject during this period. b7C

Additional correspondence reflected that on June 8, 1941 Dean PEGRAM, Dean of the Physics Department at Columbia University directed a letter to Professor TELLER offering him a position as visiting Professor of Physics for the 1941 and 1942 semesters at \$6,000. By letter dated June 12, 1941 to Dean PEGRAM from Professor TELLER at Washington, D.C. TELLER accepted the appointment. At that time, he advised Dean PEGRAM that he was leaving Washington in a few days and that his address from June 24, 1941 to July 29, 1941 would be in care of the Physics Department, University of Chicago, where he was scheduled to teach in the summer school. TELLER continued that if enough time was left he and his wife planned to spend some time with the [redacted] in the Rockies (apparently mutual friends of the TELLER'S and Dean PEGRAM). b7C

By letter dated June 14, 1941 addressed to Professor TELLER in care of George Washington University, Dean PEGRAM advised the subject that the winter session was scheduled to begin September 24, 1941. Subject's appointment was confirmed on August 22, 1941 at a salary of \$6,000 per year.

The teaching schedule of the Physics Department reflected that during the winter term of 1941 EDWARD TELLER, telephone number UNiversity 4-5790, had classes on Monday and Friday at 11:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, and 5:00, and on Wednesday at 11:00 A.M.

During the spring session of 1942 EDWARD TELLER, resident of 434 West 120th Street, telephone number MOnument 2-3821, taught classes on Monday and Friday at 9:00, 10:00, and 11:00 A.M., and Wednesday at 11:00 A.M.

[redacted] made available the payroll records which reflected a total of \$6,000 was paid to Professor TELLER from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942. The first check in the amount of \$1,000, dated August 31, 1941 as well as all subsequent checks were deposited by the University to the account of EDWARD TELLER at the [redacted] New York. b7C b7D

[redacted] to the President, Columbia University, stated that although subject was salaried from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942 when he b7C

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resigned, he did not actually begin teaching until the fall semester, beginning in the latter part of September, 1941.

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that EDWARD TELLER, a native of Hungary, had been in the United States since 1936 and had opened a bank account on September 22, 1941. Subject's address at the time was in care of Pupin Laboratories, Columbia University. The account was opened with a personal check drawn against the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. on October 1, 1941, which was changed to a joint account with Mrs. AUGUSTA HARKANYI TELLER, resident of 434 West 120th Street. The account was closed on November 18, 1942 and a notation carried on the account card indicated that the subject was going to Chicago. b2 b7D

On August 17, 1950 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, stated that he was in possession of a catalog for the Workers' School for the spring term of 1941, which extended from April 14, 1941 to June 21, 1941. According to the announcement of courses as listed in the catalog EDWARD TELLER was scheduled to teach Political Economy I each Tuesday from 7:00 to 8:30 P.M., and Political Economy II each Wednesday from 7:00 to 8:30 P.M. All classes were to be held in Room 303. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] who is acquainted with Communist activities in New York and who was scheduled as an instructor at the Workers' School in 1937, was unable to identify EDWARD TELLER by name or photograph. b2 b7D

The Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, made available an announcement of classes at the Workers' School for the fall term of 1940. According to the announcement the semester would begin September 30, 1940 and would continue until December 21, 1940. The following is the list of courses scheduled to be taught by EDWARD TELLER who is not further identified:

<u>Monday</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Time</u>
	303	Political Economy I	5:15 P.M.
	308	Political Economy II	7:00 to 8:30 P.M.
	308	History, CPSU	8:40 to 10:10 P.M.
<u>Tuesday</u>	305	Political Economy I	3:15 P.M.
	305	Political Economy I	7:00 to 8:30 P.M.
	305	History, CPSU	8:40 to 10:10 P.M.

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Wednesday	305	Marxism - Leninism	3:15 P.M.
	305	Political Economy I	7:00 to 8:30 P.M.
	305	Political Economy II	8:40 to 10:10 P.M.
Thursday	203	Political Economy II	3:15 P.M.
	305	Political Economy I	7:00 to 8:30 P.M.
	305	History, CPSU	8:40 to 10:10 P.M.

A penciled notation appearing on a list of the instructors which included the name EDWARD TELLER, who taught at the Workers' School during the fall term of 1940, indicated that they were under investigation by the Rapp-Coudert Committee. It was noted that the names appearing on this list were substantially the same as those scheduled as instructors in the announcement for courses previously described.

[redacted] New York, advised that the name EDWARD TELLER was unfamiliar to him. [redacted] stated that while b7C serving as an attorney for the Rapp-Coudert Committee he had on many occasions contacted the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department and reviewed their records. He further stated that he could not say for certain whether the Committee had investigated EDWARD TELLER or other individuals whose names appeared on the list at the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation. He further explained that investigation of TELLER would only have been instituted if it was determined that TELLER was a member of the Communist Party who was also connected, as a teacher, with the Public School System in New York City. b7C

[redacted] Payroll Department, New York City Civil Service Commission, reports that his records reflect no information concerning EDWARD TELLER as a past or present employee of the City of New York who may have been under investigation by the Civil Service Commission. b7C

On August 23, 1950 [redacted], Records Room, Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised that a review of the records of all teaching personnel of the New York School System, past and present, disclosed no teacher by the name of EDWARD TELLER.

In an attempt to locate former and present residences for EDWARD TELLER in New York City, SA [redacted] reviewed the Selective Service Records of the following boards: b7C

Local 1 to 74, Manhattan  
Local 75 to 90, Bronx  
Local 133 to 147, Brooklyn.



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SA [ ] also reviewed the individual, regular, 4th Registrati<sup>b7C</sup> and Home Address Reports for known registrants for Boards 91 to 127 which included the Bronx and Manhattan, and a total of fifteen out of 101 Boards for Brooklyn with negative results.

The following Confidential Informants, all of known reliability, were contacted but were unable to identify EDWARD TELLER by name or photograph. They likewise were unable to furnish any identifiable data concerning the EDWARD TELLER listed as an instructor at the Workers' School in 1940 and 1941:

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On August 15, 1950 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, when shown an enlarged photograph of EDWARD TELLER stated that the face photo-<sup>b2</sup> graphs looked familiar to him, that he felt it was someone he met in Communist Party activities, but could not recall when or where. Confidential Informant <sup>b7D</sup> [ ] stated that the name TELLER was unfamiliar to him. Confidential Informant was asked if there was a possibility that he could have known TELLER at the Workers' School, in 1941. The Informant stated that [ ] at that school at the time and that he was frequently there. He stated that he possibly met TELLER there. However, he did not feel that this recollection of TELLER was sufficiently strong to say that he knew him as a teacher at the Workers' School.

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, was unable to furnish any information regarding the subject, his wife, [ ] or the Workers' School.

b7D

Maryland

[ ] when interviewed on April 20, 1950, stated that EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, self-<sup>b7C</sup> confessed Russian agent visited Dr. EDWARD TELLER, described as a noted Hungarian Physicist, presently connected with the Los Alamos, New Mexico Atomic Energy Project in Chicago. In the summer of 1948 Dr. TELLER resided at 5445 Ellis Avenue and the [ ] lived across the street. She stated that she could not recall whether TELLER had brought FUCHS over to her home or whether he had <sup>b7C</sup> invited the [ ] to his house to see FUCHS. She advised that she had never been given any indication that TELLER was pro-Russian or Communist in his sympathies and also that she had no reason to think that his contact with FUCHS was in any way connected with FUCHS' espionage activities. Regarding their former friendship in England she explained that FUCHS was a student in 1935 and 1936 while her husband was on the faculty and later FUCHS was part of a social group which included [ ] and her husband.

b7C